

King's College, Cambridge  
Annual Report 2016



# Annual Report 2016

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# The Provost

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Professor Michael Proctor

After the excitements of the 2015 Chapel celebrations, 2016 has been a year of quiet progress on a number of fronts. Buildings have figured largely. The conservation cleaning of the Gibbs Building is essentially complete, and its new appearance, with the Portland stone glowing in its original colour, is breathtaking. The College is about to apply for listed building consent for a plan for the interior, which will repair the staircases and reorganise the basements to produce more useful and attractive spaces.

The new Boathouse has been completed, and while the footprint is similar the new structure is on two floors and features proper changing facilities for the first time. We are developing plans for a major increase in room numbers and facilities in the graduate ‘colony’ on Cranmer Road, partially funded by the sale on advantageous terms of the always unpopular Whichcote House in Chesterton. Our maintenance team, ably led by Shane Alexander, has restored A staircase to its full glory. Finally, we are considering the possibility of roofing over Chetwynd Court as part of the proposed redevelopment of Keynes Hall. While these projects will undoubtedly improve our facilities, there are others looming which are just as necessary, including the reroofing of Bodley’s, where the stone roof tiles are crumbling. So hard is it to find replacements that the College has had to get the support of Historic England to reopen a defunct quarry for the purpose.

Last year I reported on the ‘world’s tallest Lego tower’, which was supposed to be constructed on Scholars’ Piece in April 2016. Sadly there has been a delay, but it does seem possible that it will be built this spring.

The organ in the Chapel has just returned to use, after complete refurbishment and cleaning. The remarkable bright sound, not to mention the resplendent gilding of the pipes, is a revelation. A gala concert is planned for 9 November to celebrate the organ’s return.

The King’s Community Orchard is now fully laid out in the field to the south of Garden Hostel. It features rare and heritage varieties of fruit tree, and a nuttery. It is intended that the produce will be available to all the King’s community; some fruit is already available in this first year. We are very grateful to our Senior Horticulturalist Steven Coghill and his team for this and all their other work in the College gardens.

Many of you will know that we have a new Director of Development. Following Julie Bressor’s decision to return to the United States at the end of last year, Lorraine Headen was seconded to us from the University Development Office, where she was a Principal Gifts Officer, as an interim measure. Having much enjoyed this experience she applied for and was offered the substantive position! Lorraine will have met many of you already and will be in contact with many more of you over the coming months. We are delighted she has agreed to join the College.

As anyone who has come to the College in the tourist season will know, the management of tourists, particularly around the front gate, represents a serious problem, though in some ways a welcome one since visitor charges are now a significant part of the College’s external income. A new Department of Visitor Services has been created to bring together the functions of the custodians and guides both at the gates and inside the Chapel. The Shop (now called the Visitor Centre) combines the sale of College merchandise with a ticket sales point both for visits and for concerts.

A staple of this report is a review of the College’s performance in the Baxter Tables. Once more we performed very creditably, with particularly good results in Social Sciences and Mathematics, especially in the final year examinations. We remain fully committed to seeking out and admitting talented young people from communities and schools that have little

tradition of Oxbridge entry, and the value-added aspect of our results reassures us that we are finding the right people, though the admissions process is not an exact science. However, the landscape is changing rapidly. As I wrote last year, the downgrading of AS levels has led the Colleges and the University to decide collectively to institute new, Cambridge-specific, pre-admissions written tests for many subjects, to be taken for the first time this autumn. There is concern that these tests may make it harder to separate true talent from good coaching. In another Government initiative, university application forms may be anonymised so that the names and genders of applicants will not be known until after they are selected for interview. This is intended to improve diversity, but seems to us to make it harder to pursue our access initiatives.

In fact the Baxter Tables themselves are probably to disappear. The University has proposed that the public display of Class Lists be abolished, in response to concerns about the use of personal data. The matter will be decided by a ballot at the end of this term. If the proposals go through the data needed to compile the tables will no longer be available, though the Colleges will still know how well they are performing against the University average.

I have managed to get to the end of this report without mentioning Brexit, but it cannot be ignored. The uncertainty for the University, facing the loss of European research funding if we leave the Single Market, is very concerning, as is that for EU students and staff if there is an end to free movement. It is to be hoped that at least some of these uncertainties will be closer to being resolved by the time the next Report appears.

**MICHAEL PROCTOR**

## The Fellowship

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As this Report was in the final stages of production the College received the sad news of the death, on 14 November 2016, of Dr John Stewart, Emeritus Reader in Gravitational Physics. An obituary will appear in the Annual Report 2017.

### **New Life Fellows**

Professor Martin Hyland

Professor Jean Michel Massing

Dr Rob Wallach

### **Fellows moving on**

The following left their Fellowships in the last year:

- Mark Ainslie
- Julie Bressor
- Hadi Godazgar
- Mahdi Godazgar
- Eva Nanopoulos
- Malachi McIntosh
- John Ottem
- Ben Phalan
- David Stewart

### **New Fellow Commoners**

**ALAN DAVISON**

Alan came up to King's in 1975 to study Economics and was supervised by Adrian Wood and Tony Lawson. When he left in 1978 he first worked as an

economist for a mining company before becoming an analyst specialising in the base and precious metals markets. After a decade of this he changed course and became an institutional stockbroker first for Lehman Brothers (or Shearson American Express as it was then called) and then Prudential Securities. He is married to Elizabeth Desmond, a graduate of Wellesley and Stanford.

#### **MARTIN TAYLOR**

Martin was born and brought up in Lewisham, south-east London and attended King's as an undergraduate studying History between 1987–90. Martin has spent his career to date in asset management, primarily as a hedge fund manager specialising in portfolio equity investments across the world: a role from which he has recently retired.

Beyond markets Martin is a lover of all things related to politics, economics, gardening, architecture and West Ham United FC.

#### **New Fellows**

##### **WILLIAM F. BAKER** (*Extraordinary Fellow*)

William (Bill) F. Baker is a Structural Engineering Design Partner for the architectural engineering firm Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, LLP. His work spans a wide array of structural engineering projects, ranging from small pavilions to the world's tallest free-standing structure, the Burj Khalifa. He has an Honorary Professorship in Structural Engineering Design in the Department of Engineering where his research and lectures focus on design and on adapting the contributions of Rankine, Airy, Maxwell and Michell to modern design.

Baker's honours include being elected an International Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering, the Gold Medal from the Institution of Structural Engineers, the Fritz Leonhardt Preis (Germany), the Gustav Magnel Gold Medal from the University of Ghent, the Fazlur Rahman Khan Medal from the Council on Tall Buildings and Urban Habitat, and the American Society of Civil Engineers' Outstanding Projects and Leaders Lifetime Award for Design. He has received honorary doctorates in Engineering

from the University of Stuttgart, Heriot-Watt University, and the Illinois Institute of Technology.

##### **ALICE BLACKHURST** (*JRF, French & Visual Arts*)

Alice Blackhurst completed her doctoral research on ideas of luxury in contemporary French women artists in the Department of French at Cambridge in November 2015. In 2015–2016 she was Visiting Lectrice at the University of Montpellier, and has previously studied at NYU (Visiting Scholar, 2013); Harvard (Herchel Smith Scholar, 2010–2011) and Emmanuel College, Cambridge, where she received her undergraduate degree in Modern and Medieval Languages in 2010.

Her current research looks at the use of clothing in contemporary art projects, and she is preparing manuscripts on drawing in the work of Louise Bourgeois and luxury as represented in the films of the late Belgian director Chantal Akerman.

##### **ALINE GUILLERMET** (*JRF, Art History & Theory*)

Aline Guillermet studied Philosophy at Université Jean Moulin Lyon 3, and at the Freie Universität Berlin. She joined the Department of Art History and Theory at the University of Essex in 2010, where she wrote her PhD dissertation on the contemporary German artist Gerhard Richter. She has held a Helena Rubinstein Fellowship in Critical Studies at the Whitney Museum Independent Study Program in New York (2012–13), and a Teaching Fellowship at the University of Essex (2015–16).

Aline's post-doctoral research aims to investigate the ways in which digital visual culture has impacted upon painting practices since the 1980s. It suggests that contemporary painting offers a critical vantage point from which to reflect upon the changing status of representation and aesthetic experience in the digital age.

##### **CAROLINE VAN ECK** (*Professorial Fellow, History of Art*)

Caroline van Eck studied Art History at the Ecole du Louvre in Paris, and Classics and Philosophy at Leiden University. In 1994 she obtained her

PhD in Aesthetics (*cum laude*) at the University of Amsterdam. She has taught at the Universities of Amsterdam, Groningen and Leiden, where she was appointed Professor of Art and Architectural History in 2006. She has been Visiting Fellow at the Warburg Institute and the Paul Mellon Centre for British Art at Yale University, and Visiting Professor in Ghent, Yale and York. In 2017 she will give the Slade Lectures in Oxford.

Her main research interests are art and architectural history and theory of the early modern period; the relations between rhetoric, in particular the sublime, and the arts; the anthropological and psychological aspects of the impact that art works exercise on those involved with them; and processes of stylistic and cultural transfer considered from the perspective of the agency of artefacts.

Recent publications include *Classical Rhetoric and the Arts in Early Modern Europe* (2007); *Art, Agency and Living Presence. From the Animated Image to the Excessive Object* (2015); 'Art Works that Refuse to Behave: Agency, Excess and Material Presence in Canova and Manet', *New Literary History*, 46 (2015), pp. 409-34; 'The Hôtel de Beauharnais in Paris: Egypt, Rome, and the dynamics of cultural transformation', in: K. von Stackelberg and E. Macaulay-Lewis (eds.), *Housing the Romans* (2016); and the *Wiley/Blackwell Companion to Eighteenth-Century Architecture* (2016).

**MARWA MAHMOUD** (*JRF, Computer Science*)

Marwa Mahmoud was born and grew up in Cairo, Egypt, where she earned her BSc and MSc in Computer Science from the American University in Cairo. She then moved to King's, where she completed her PhD in 2015 in the Computer Laboratory under the supervision of Professor Peter Robinson. She spent the summer of 2012 as a visiting researcher at the Institute of Creative Technologies at the University of South California (USC) and the summer of 2013 as a visiting researcher at the University of Pittsburgh.

Her research interests lie in the field of affective computing and social signal processing. This relatively young field has many application areas, such as robotics, automotive, marketing research and healthcare. Her

research is highly interdisciplinary, drawing on computer vision, machine learning, Human Computer Interaction (HCI) and psychology.

For her PhD she studied hand-over-face gestures, as a subset of emotional body language that has not been widely considered in affective analysis. In recognition of this work she won the Qualcomm Innovation Award in 2013 and won the best student paper award in 2014 in the International Conference on Multimodal Interaction. During her internship at USC she worked on automatic detection of rhythmic body movements that are believed to be associated with psychological distress. In June 2014 she participated for six months as part of the technical team at Cambridge in the European project 'ASC-Inclusion', which aimed at implementing a virtual environment for teaching children with autism to understand and express emotions.

She is currently a Post-Doctoral Research Associate at the Computer Laboratory working on the Jaguar Land Rover funded project: 'Endeavour' (Enhancing Driver Experiences through Vision Research). The project investigates applications of computer vision in the automotive domain. Her research explores applications of computer vision and machine learning in the healthcare domain by building assistive tools that can help physicians in the healthcare field. As a side project, she is also interested in studying facial expressions of sheep.

**MARK GROSS** (*Professorial Fellow, Pure Mathematics*)

Mark Gross joins King's after joining the University in 2013 as Professor of Pure Mathematics. He obtained his PhD from the University of California, Berkeley in 1990 and then held post-doctoral positions at the Universities of Michigan, Paris, and Berkeley. Following this, he held permanent positions at Cornell University, the University of Warwick and the University of California, San Diego consecutively before joining Cambridge.

His research is in algebraic geometry, and in particular a rather new area heavily influenced by string theory. He has published around fifty articles and three books, and recently won the Clay Research Award for his work.

**LORRAINE HEADEN** (*Fellow, Director of Development*)

Lorraine has always had an interest in philanthropy; she started as a teenager raising cash for the RNIB and subsequently worked for Teen Cancer in Newcastle, the Butterwick Children's Hospice, and Northeast Children's Cancer. The money she raised went to the Newcastle RVI Cancer Centre, but they redirected it to Durham University researchers; as a result she realised that education was the key to transformative change. Later she became Durham University's first Alumni Relations Officer while taking an MBA at their Business School. In Durham, she pioneered the concept of Student Ambassadors; she then worked as a Major Gifts fundraiser at Durham and Kent Universities.

Arriving in Cambridge in 2005, she was part of the successful 800th Campaign, which raised over £1 billion for the University and its Colleges. Her most recent post in the University Development Office (CUDAR) was as Senior Associate Director, Principal Gifts.

During the course of her work there, Lorraine developed some expertise in corporate fundraising and was responsible for establishing relationships with Laing O'Rourke, LEGO, Dyson, Qualcomm and others; she was also instrumental in securing the funds for three new buildings in Cambridge: the James Dyson Building, the Battcock Centre for Experimental Astrophysics, and the Maxwell Building. Lorraine recently set up a charity in the name of her late son Andrew, to promote the rehabilitation, through sport, of people with acquired disabilities.

**GARETH AUSTIN** (*Professorial Fellow, Economic History*)

After teaching at a *harambee* school in Kenya, Gareth Austin took a BA in History at Cambridge and a PhD in Economic History at Birmingham. He has worked at the University of Birmingham, the University of Ghana, the Institute of Commonwealth Studies (University of London), and the London School of Economics (Economic History department) for 22 years. From 2010 he was at the Graduate Institute of International and Development Studies in Geneva. He took up the Chair of Economic History at Cambridge on 1 January 2016, dividing his time between

Cambridge (40%) and Geneva (60%) until becoming full-time in Cambridge on 1 September 2016. He is a former editor of the *Journal of African History*, a former President of the European Network in Universal and Global History, and was a founder of the *Journal of Global History*.

**JOHN H. ARNOLD** (*Professorial Fellow, Medieval History*)

John H. Arnold was born in the southern part of the London sprawl, south of Croydon. He took a BA in History and a DPhil in Medieval Studies (1996) at the University of York, and then worked for several years at the University of East Anglia. In 2001 he moved to the Department of History, Classics and Archaeology at Birkbeck, the College of the University of London which teaches a large body of mature students, and was given a Personal Chair there in 2008.

He comes to Cambridge as the incoming Professor of Medieval History, and will be contributing a range of teaching for the Faculty, and chairing the Medieval History Research Seminar. He has worked on various aspects of European society and culture, including inquisition, heresy, doubt and scepticism, gender, sexuality, bells, and popular uprisings, with publications including *History: A Very Short Introduction* (2000), *Inquisition and Power* (2001), *Belief and Unbelief in Medieval Europe* (2005) and *What is Medieval History?* (2008). Editorial work has included (with Katherine J. Lewis) *A Companion to the Book of Margery Kempe* (2004), (with Sean Brady) *What is Masculinity? Historical Dynamics from Antiquity to the Contemporary World* (2011) and *The Oxford Handbook of Medieval Christianity* (2014).

His research mostly focuses on what ordinary medieval people did, thought, felt and believed, and he is currently working on a study of local religion in southern France, before the Black Death.

**LAURA DAVIES** (*Fellow, English*)

Laura joins King's from the University of Southampton, where for the last three years she has been a Lecturer in English Literature (1660–1830). Prior to this she was a Research Fellow within the Centre for Christianity and Culture at Regent's Park College, Oxford, taught at the University of Warwick,

held Visiting Fellowships at Chawton House Library and the Centre for Methodism and Church History at Oxford Brookes University, and worked as a secondary school teacher. She completed her undergraduate and graduate studies in Cambridge, at Jesus College, and is very pleased to be returning as a College Teaching Officer and Director of Studies for Part I.

Her research focuses on the relationship between sensory experience and its textual representation in British literature of the long eighteenth century and includes publications on Samuel Johnson and James Boswell, oral traditions, speech disorders, spiritual autobiography and chronology. She is currently working on a book about dreams and dreaming before Freud.

**GOYLETTE CHAMI** (*JRF, Medical Sciences*)

Goylette Chami studied Economics at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. She was awarded a Jack Kent Cooke Fellowship to pursue an MPhil, then PhD (Department of Land Economy; Department of Pathology) at Cambridge. As an MPhil student, Goylette completed a dissertation using game-theoretic analyses to model the interactions of individuals with contaminated water sources in rural Uganda.

Goylette was supervised by Professor Andreas Kontoleon (Land Economy) and Professor David Dunne (Pathology) for her PhD, passing her viva voce in November 2015. Her PhD research addressed how best to control morbidity attributable to intestinal parasitic helminths afflicting humans. In particular, she focused on *Schistosoma mansoni* and hookworm infections in Mayuge District, Uganda. Her work combines field techniques from the medical sciences with quantitative and computational approaches from the physical and social sciences. She has developed and applied complex network methodologies for increasing coverage of deworming medicines in mass treatment campaigns. Continuing her work on complex networks and disease control as an Isaac Newton Trust Fellow, Goylette will examine theoretically and experimentally how best to establish social network interventions to increase the distribution of and compliance with mass treatment.

**NICHOLAS MARSTON**

Vice-Provost

**Fellows**

Dr Tess Adkins	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Sebastian Ahnert	<i>Natural Sciences</i>
Dr David Al-Attar	<i>Geophysics</i>
Dr Anna Alexandrova	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor John Arnold	<i>Medieval History</i>
Dr Nick Atkins	<i>Engineering</i>
Professor Gareth Austin	<i>Economic History</i>
Professor William Baker	<i>Structural Engineering</i>
Dr Amanda Barber	<i>Neuroscience</i>
Dr John Barber	<i>Politics</i>
Professor Mike Bate	<i>Developmental Biology</i>
Professor Sir Pat Bateson	<i>Zoology</i>
Dr Andreas Bender	<i>Chemistry</i>
Dr Nathanael Berestycki	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Alice Blackhurst	<i>Modern Languages</i>
Dr Mirjana Bozic	<i>Psychology</i>
Dr Siobhan Braybrook	<i>Plant Biology</i>
Dr Angela Breitenbach	<i>Philosophy</i>
Professor Sydney Brenner	<i>Genetic Medicine</i>
Dr Jude Browne	<i>Social Sciences</i>
Professor Nick Bullock	<i>Architecture</i>
Professor Bill Burgwinkle	<i>French</i>
Dr Matei Candea	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Dr Keith Carne	<i>Mathematics, First Bursar</i>
Mr Richard Causton	<i>Music</i>
Mr Nick Cavalla	<i>Extraordinary Fellow</i>
Dr Goylette Chami	<i>Medical Sciences</i>
Revd. Dr Stephen Cherry	<i>Theology, Dean</i>
Mr Stephen Cleobury	<i>Music, Director of Music</i>
Dr Francesco Colucci	<i>Life Sciences</i>
Dr Sarah Crisp	<i>Medicine</i>
Dr Laura Davies	<i>English</i>
Professor Anne Davis	<i>Applied Mathematics</i>
Professor Peter de Bolla	<i>English, Wine Steward</i>
Dr Megan Donaldson	<i>International Law</i>
Professor John Dunn	<i>Politics</i>
Professor David Dunne	<i>Pathology</i>

Professor George Efstathiou	<i>Astrophysics</i>
Professor Brad Epps	<i>Modern Languages</i>
Dr Aytek Erdil	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Elisa Faraglia	<i>Economics</i>
Professor James Fawcett	<i>Physiology</i>
Professor Iain Fenlon	<i>Music</i>
Dr Tim Flack	<i>Electrical Engineering, Financial Tutor</i>
Professor Rob Foley	<i>Biological Anthropology</i>
Dr Stephen Fried	<i>Biophysics &amp; Biochemistry</i>
Professor Matthew Gandy	<i>Geography</i>
Dr Juan Garaycoechea	<i>Biology</i>
Dr Chryssi Giannitsarou	<i>Economics</i>
Lord Tony Giddens	<i>Sociology</i>
Dr Ingo Gildenhard	<i>Classics</i>
Professor Chris Gilligan	<i>Mathematical Biology</i>
Professor Simon Goldhill	<i>Classics</i>
Dr David Good	<i>Social Psychology</i>
Professor Jules Griffin	<i>Biological Chemistry, Assistant Tutor</i>
Dr Tim Griffin	<i>Computer Science</i>
Professor Gillian Griffiths	<i>Cell Biology &amp; Immunology</i>
Dr Ben Gripaios	<i>Theoretical Physics</i>
Professor Mark Gross	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Dr Henning Gross Ruse-Khan	<i>Law, Lay Dean</i>
Dr Aline Guillermet	<i>History of Art</i>
Dr Cesare Hall	<i>Engineering</i>
Mrs Lorraine Headen	<i>Director of Development</i>
Professor John Henderson	<i>Classics</i>
Dr Felipe Hernandez	<i>Architecture, Admissions Tutor</i>
Dr David Hillman	<i>English</i>
Dr Rachel Hoffman	<i>History</i>
Dr Stephen Hugh-Jones	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Dame Carrie Humphrey	<i>Asian Anthropology</i>
Professor Herbert Huppert	<i>Theoretical Geophysics</i>
Professor Martin Hyland	<i>Pure Mathematics</i>
Mr Philip Isaac	<i>Domus Bursar</i>
Mr Peter Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr Aileen Kelly	<i>Russian</i>
Professor Barry Keverne	<i>Behavioural Neuroscience</i>

Professor James Laidlaw	<i>Social Anthropology</i>
Professor Richard Lambert	<i>Physical Chemistry</i>
Professor Charlie Loke	<i>Reproductive Immunology</i>
Professor Sarah Lummis	<i>Biochemistry</i>
Professor Alan Macfarlane	<i>Anthropological Science</i>
Dr Marwa Mahmoud	<i>Computer Science</i>
Professor Nicholas Marston	<i>Music, Vice-Provost, Praelector</i>
Professor Jean Michel Massing	<i>History of Art</i>
Dame Judith Mayhew Jonas	
Professor Dan McKenzie	<i>Earth Sciences</i>
Professor Cam Middleton	<i>Engineering</i>
Dr Valentina Migliori	<i>Biological Sciences</i>
Dr Perveez Mody	<i>Social Anthropology, Senior Tutor</i>
Professor Geoff Moggridge	<i>Chemical Engineering</i>
Dr Ken Moody	<i>Computer Science</i>
Professor Clément Mouhot	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr David Munday	<i>Experimental Physics</i>
Dr Basim Musallam	<i>Islamic Studies</i>
Dr Rory O'Bryen	<i>Latin American Cultural Studies</i>
Dr Rosanna Omitowoju	<i>Classics</i>
Professor Robin Osborne	<i>Ancient History</i>
Dr David Payne	<i>Engineering</i>
Professor Chris Prendergast	<i>French</i>
Dr Mezna Qato	<i>History</i>
Dr Oscar Randal-Williams	<i>Mathematics</i>
Dr Surabhi Ranganathan	<i>Law</i>
Professor Bob Rowthorn	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Paul Ryan	<i>Economics</i>
Professor Hamid Sabourian	<i>Economics</i>
Dr Paul Sagar	<i>Politics</i>
Dr Mark Smith	<i>History</i>
Dr Mike Sonenscher	<i>History</i>
Dr Sharath Srinivasan	<i>Politics</i>
Professor Gareth Stedman Jones	<i>History</i>
Dr Aleksandar Stevic	<i>English</i>
Professor Yasir Suleiman	<i>Modern Arab Studies</i>
Professor Azim Surani	<i>Physiology of Reproduction</i>
Dr Erika Swales	<i>German</i>

Dr James Taylor  
 Dr Simone Teufel  
 Mr James Trevithick  
 Professor Caroline van Eck  
 Dr Bert Vaux

Dr Rob Wallach  
 Dr Hanna Weibye  
 Dr Darin Weinberg  
 Dr Godela Weiss-Sussex  
 Dr Stephen Wertheim  
 Dr Tom White  
 Professor John Young  
 Professor Nicolette Zeeman

### Director of Research

Professor Ashley Moffett

### Honorary Fellows

Professor Danielle Allen  
 Mr Neal Ascherson  
 Professor Atta-ur-Rahman  
 Professor John Barrell  
 Professor G.W. Benjamin CBE  
 The Rt Hon Lord Clarke of Stone  
 Cum Ebony  
 Miss Caroline Elam  
 Professor John Ellis CBE  
 Sir John Eliot Gardiner  
 Sir Nicholas Goodison  
 The Rt Rev and Rt Hon the Lord  
 Habgood  
 Dr Hermann Hauser CBE  
 Lord King of Lothbury  
 Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd  
 The Rt Hon Lord Phillips of Worth  
 Matravets KG

*Engineering*  
*Computational Linguistics*  
*Economics*  
*History of Art*  
*Linguistics, Research Fellowship Manager,*  
*Graduate Tutor*  
*Material Sciences*  
*History*  
*Sociology*  
*German, Graduate Tutor*  
*History*  
*Physics*  
*Applied Thermodynamics*  
*English*

Professor Dusa McDuff  
 Professor C.R. Rao  
 The Rt Hon the Lord Rees of Ludlow  
 Lord Sainsbury of Turville  
 Professor Leslie Valiant  
 Professor Herman Waldmann  
 Ms Judith Weir CBE

### Fellow Benefactor

Mr Robin Boyle

### Fellow Commoners

Mr Nigel Bulmer  
 Ms Meileen Choo  
 Mr Alan Davison  
 Mr Anthony Doggart  
 Mr Hugh Johnson OBE  
 Mr Stuart Lyons CBE  
 Mr P.K. Pal  
 Dr Mark Pigott Hon KBE, OBE  
 Mr Nicholas Stanley  
 Mr Martin Taylor

Mrs Hazel Trapnell  
 Mr Jeffrey Wilkinson  
 The Hon Geoffrey Wilson  
 Mr Morris E. Zukerman

### Emeritus Fellows

Mr Ian Barter  
 Professor Anne Cooke  
 Professor Christopher Harris  
 Mr Ken Hook  
 Ms Eleanor Sharpston

### Bye Fellows

Dr Pau Figueras  
 Dr Poppy Aldam  
 Dr John Filling  
 Dr Charlotte Summers  
 Dr Charis Bredin

### Emeritus Chaplain

The Revd Richard Lloyd Morgan

### Chaplain

The Revd Andrew Hammond



# Tutorial

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The measure of collective success that we are most proud of at King's is the value we add year on year. The past year was particularly pleasing in this regard. 103 of our students (just under a third of all those taking Tripos exams) got Firsts – our highest percentage ever. Moreover, the Baxter Tables recorded our Finalists as coming second in the ranking of Colleges, and coming top for Finalists in the Arts. This matters greatly because at the core of our identity is the belief that we take students with potential, largely from the state school sector and we turn that potential into knowledge, and then achievement. The Directors of Studies need lauding here as they continue to teach their own students and help to shape their intellectual worlds. Also, given the pressures our students experience (principally, financial, academic, digital), the personal Tutors have really come into their own, steadying the wobbly and inspiring the doubtful. The students (some of whom will be reading this report and its account of themselves as recent Finalists) deserve real credit – our students live and breathe as a community, and continue to be amongst the most interesting students you can meet in Cambridge. I hope those who read this, whose time at King's was perhaps a very long time ago, will be pleased to reflect on the familiarity of these successes that combine academic excellence with an interest in the world around us.

Amongst the great variety of prospects that continue to attract candidates to King's is our unique reputation for a rounded existence. A number of current students matriculating evocatively described the welcome they felt the first time they entered the College, and then a good many spoke of how they felt when they first laid eyes on the Chapel. This combination of experiencing meaningful sociality amidst absolute grandeur remains a unique characteristic of the College. The King's experience is as extensive as its membership is diverse, encompassing student art in the Art Rooms that gaze languidly across to the Chapel buttresses; real political debate

and social action for those who live and breathe the King's dream; drama, mountaineering and kayaking (probably the third most popular reason for joining the College after feeling at home and seeing the Chapel), the thudding-pulsing basement dance party that is (presently) the Bunker: all of this nourished by a congenial sociality that Fellows and students share over rare and exciting cuisine (a first course of eel at this year's Scholars' Dinner).

Now for the number crunching that is a feature of this report. The exam results for 2016 were gratifying on many fronts. 31.1% [in the previous year 24.9%] of our students taking exams achieved Firsts. Our Finalists were even more impressive: 41.7% [30.7% in 2014–15] of our third and fourth years achieved a First. Our results reflect our confidence in making careful academic judgements and believing in those who show talent and serious academic commitment. We continue to interview most applicants so that we can spot those who have potential but not necessarily training. This is how we add value.

Not the least encouragement with regard to both our current reputation and our future opportunities in undergraduate education is that in the past undergraduate admissions round we received 1197 [1090] valid applications – another massive increase (in fact, we have experienced a 10% increase in applications each year from 2013 onwards). We continue to grow in popularity for prospective candidates. The challenge for our Tutorial Office is to admit the best of these many candidates and provide opportunities for those who are most likely to be able to thrive here. Of these we saw a fall – 46.7% [59.8%] – in the percentage of applicants from schools in the UK, and a rise – 24.7% [19.5%] – from the EU or EEA, with a further rise – 28.5% [20.7%] – from overseas. 45% [44.9%] of our applicants were female, 55% [55.1%] were male. Of applicants from UK schools, 78.7% [82.8%] were from the maintained sector, and 21.2% [17.2%] from independent schools.

We made 145 [154] offers, 143 [144] for immediate and 2 [10] for deferred entry. Of these 66.9% [70.1%] went to candidates from the UK, 15.9%

[15.6 %] to candidates from the EU or EEA, and 16.6 % [14.3%] to overseas candidates; one offer was made to a student with refugee status. 47.6% [45.5%] of our offers went to women, and 52.4% [54.5%] to men. Of the offers made to UK applicants, 76.3% [76.9%] went to candidates from the maintained sector, and 23.7% [23.1%] to candidates from independent schools. A further 98 [86] or 37.4% [31.5%] of our pooled applicants received offers from other Cambridge Colleges – another sign that our applicants were not merely numerous but of high quality, and that our good judgment of them was recognised as such by our colleagues in other Colleges. We continue to have the highest ratio of applications to undergraduate places of any College in Cambridge: this reflects well on the continuing academic reputation of King’s.

Of the 3,272 or so postgraduates admitted at Cambridge, 501 put King’s as their first choice of College, making us the second most popular graduate destination. For graduate admissions we work within a framework agreed by the Governing Body at the Annual Congregation in 2009, with a target of admitting 45 for the MPhil and 25 for the PhD. The proportion of graduates confirming their places varies greatly from year to year, however, and the 167 [142] offers made (on the basis of 575 applications received before we closed on 1 April 2016) yielded 89 [69] rather than the target 70 new graduate students: 34 for PhD, 55 for MPhil (or other Master’s course) and 2 students continuing to Clinical Medicine. 9 King’s undergraduates continued into graduate work; another 10 'new' graduate students are King's MPhil students continuing to PhD. Of these, we have a good balance of 46 females and 43 males, with 63 in the Arts and 26 in the Sciences. 31 King’s graduates are wholly or partly supported by College studentship funds. The names and dissertation titles of our graduate students who successfully completed their PhDs during this past academic year are listed at the end of this report.

Consequently in October 2016 we have 382 [386] undergraduates, 0 [1] affiliated undergraduate, 2 [1] MIT students and 297 [262] graduate students – a total of 681 students in residence. 1 [4] undergraduate is currently intermitting, 9 [9] undergraduates are away on a year abroad (as

part of a language degree, or an exchange programme), and 17 [16] of our graduate students are spending the year undertaking research elsewhere.

## PERVEEZ MODY

Senior Tutor

## Scholarships

The following scholarships and prizes were awarded (those who achieved distinction in Tripos are distinguished with a \*):

### First year

ALCOCK, FRASER

Engineering Tripos, Part IA

ALTENA, ANDRES

Engineering Tripos, Part IA

ANIL, MEGHA

Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,  
Part IA

ARNAUD, YSABELLA

Classical Tripos, Part IA

BALLANCE, JOSHUA

Music Tripos, Part IA

BURRIN, CHARLOTTE

Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,  
Part IA

CROW, SABRINA

Law Tripos, Part IA

DADVAR, ADAM

Engineering Tripos, Part IA

DAVIDSON, ANYA

Engineering Tripos, Part IA

ELSE, MATTHEW

Computer Science Tripos, Part IA

GOULDER, JOHN

Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos Part I

HESAMI, AMIRMOHAMMAD

Economics Tripos, Part I

HIGGINS, ISOBEL

Classical Tripos, Part IA

JOHNSON, VICTORIA

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

KANABAR, HRUTVIK

Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IA

KASEMKOMASE, VARISA

Architecture Tripos, Part IA

KHOKHER, ZAKIR

Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,  
Part IA

LAM, KING

Mathematical Tripos, Part IA

NESS, PREBEN  
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

NIKOLAKOUDIS, GEORGIOS  
Economics Tripos, Part I

RICHARDS, JOSEPH  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IA

RIMMER, RUTH  
Modern & Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part IA

SOLIS, MICAELA  
Philosophy Tripos, Part IA

THUR, ZOE  
Prelim for Part I Anglo-Saxon, Norse  
& Celtic Tripos

VALLIS, PAUL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IA

WATTERS, MARCO  
Economics Tripos, Part I

WILLIAMS, ISABELLE  
Medical & Veterinary Sciences Tripos,  
Part IA

WOLSTENHOLME, EDWARD  
Music Tripos, Part IA

## 2nd Year

ALCOCK, NATHANAEL  
Computer Science Tripos, Part IB

CASE, ZACHARY  
Classical Tripos, Part IB

CLARK, AMY  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIA: Sociology

CRAYTON, STEPHANE  
Music Tripos, Part IB

EIDE, EIVIND  
Engineering Tripos, Part IB

FLYNN, JOEL  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

GABBOTT, MIRANDA  
History of Art Tripos, Part IIA

GOWERS, RICHARD  
Music Tripos, Part IB

Haddadin, Ward  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

HUI, AIKA  
Psychological and Behavioural  
Sciences Tripos Part IIA

JENKINS, JAMES  
Music Tripos, Part IB

KAPUR, MILAN  
Medical and Veterinary Sciences  
Tripos, Part IB

KERR, ELISABETH  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IIA

LAULAINEN, JOONATAN  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

LIN, KEVIN  
Mathematical Tripos, Part IB

LOMAS, ADRIAN  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

MCCABE, CONNOR  
Linguistics Tripos, Part IIA

MONTI, MIE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

PEARCE, ABIGAIL  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part IB

QUACH, ANDY  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

SEATON, LOLA  
English Tripos, Part I

STEENKAMP, SHAUN  
Computer Science Tripos, Part IB

VAA, REBECCA  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIA: Politics &  
International Relations

VIJAYAKUMAR, SANDEEP  
Economics Tripos, Part IIA

WILLIAMS, CHRISTOPHER  
Medical and Veterinary Sciences  
Tripos, Part IB

WILSON, SARAH  
English Tripos, Part I

## 3rd Year

BAEHREN, LUCY  
Human, Social & Political  
Sciences Tripos, Part IIB:  
Biological Anthropology

BELL, ELLIOT  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

BHATT, RADHA  
Historical Tripos, Part II

BONHAM-CARTER, JOE  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
History & Philosophy of Science

CALASCIONE, HANNAH  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIB: Social Anthropology  
and Politics

COUREA, ELENI  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIB: Politics &  
International Relations

DAVIS, HANNAH  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIB: Sociology

DWYER-HEMMINGS, LOUIS  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
History & Philosophy of Science

EDMENDS, REECE  
Classical Tripos, Part II

ERLEBACH, BENJAMIN  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

\*ETHERIDGE, THOMAS  
Historical Tripos, Part II

EVERSLEY, MICHA  
Human, Social & Political  
Sciences Tripos, Part IIB: Politics  
& International Relations

FAIRHEAD, CASSANDRA  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
History & Philosophy of Science

FLEMING, GABRIEL  
Historical Tripos, Part II

GILES, HENRY  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

GLEVEY, WILLIAM  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

GOKSTORP, FILIP  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

HECKMANN-UMHAU, PHILIPP  
Architecture Tripos, Part II

KAN, GEORGE PETER  
History of Art Tripos, Part IIB

KELLY, ALICE  
Music Tripos, Part II

LANG, JOCELYN  
Human, Social & Political  
Sciences Tripos, Part IIB: Sociology  
& Social Anthropology

LATHAM, ISABEL  
Theological and Religious Studies  
Tripos, Part IIB

LEENDERS, WOUTER  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

LEWIS HOOD, KATE  
English Tripos, Part II

LEWIS, DANIEL  
English Tripos, Part II

MCBRIDE, LOUIS  
Natural Sciences Tripos, Part II:  
Materials Science

MCCORMACK, CAMERON  
Chemical Engineering Tripos,  
Part IIA

PARATHALINGAM, SACHIN  
Law Tripos, Part II

PARK, THEODORE  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIB: Social Anthropology

PEROTTO-WILLS, MARTHA  
Historical Tripos, Part II

REXHEPI, PLEURAT  
Economics Tripos, Part IIB

ROSENBERG, NORA  
Psychological and Behavioural  
Sciences Tripos Part IIB

\*SHANKAR, LOUIS  
History of Art Tripos, Part IIB

SMITH, JOHN  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIB: Social Anthropology

STONE, CATHERINE  
Natural Sciences Tripos,  
Part II: Chemistry

STRAWSON, HARRY  
Classical Tripos, Part II

TOMSON, LILY  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIB: Social Anthropology  
& Politics

TREETANTHIPOET, TANUT  
Mathematical Tripos, Part II

TRUEMAN, SAMUEL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIA

WILLIS, LOUIS  
Human, Social & Political Sciences  
Tripos, Part IIB: Politics &  
International Relations

### 4th Year

BANDA, TASILA  
Law Tripos, Part II

BECK, MICHAEL  
Engineering Tripos, Part IIB

CHHIBBER, AASHIK  
Classical Tripos, Part II

CULTRERA, DAVIDE  
Computer Science Tripos, Part II

DAVENPORT, SAMUEL  
Mathematics Tripos, Part III

DAVISON, ANDREW  
Mathematics Tripos, Part III

GILLILAND, OLIVER  
Manufacturing Engineering Tripos,  
Part IIB

JEWELL, ROSIE  
Modern and Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

\*MATUKHIN, MAX  
Modern and Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

PACEY, HOLLY  
Natural Sciences Tripos,  
Part III: Physics

SANTOS SILVA, JOSE MIGUEL  
Chemical Engineering Tripos,  
Part IIB

TURNER, EMILY  
Modern and Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

WHITE, LOLITA  
Modern and Medieval Languages  
Tripos, Part II

College Prizes nominated by Directors of Studies:

Classics (Walter Headlam Prize for best dissertation by a Finalist):  
Reece Edmends

Mathematics (Gordon Dixon Prize for best performance in Part II):  
Benjamin Erlebach

The following Junior Members have also been awarded a University Prize:

Architecture (Purcell Prize): Philipp Heckmann-Umhau

English (Austin Dobson Prize): Kate Lewis Hood

Geography (William Vaughan Lewis Prize): Danielle Meredith

Human, Social & Political Science (Polity Prize for best result in Part I  
Sociology): Jack Goulder

Human, Social & Political Science (Sue Benson Prize for best dissertation  
in the year): Theo Park

Human, Social & Political Science (John Dunn Prize for Politics):

Eleni Courea

Modern & Medieval Languages (Italian Department Prize): Max Matukhin

Natural Sciences II HPS (Jacob Bronowski Prize): Joe Bonham-Carter

Natural Sciences II Material Science (Central Electricity Generating Board Prize for Material Science & Metallurgy): Louis McBride

### Graduates

Among our graduate students, the following research students successfully completed degrees of Doctor of Philosophy:

Ain, Qurrat (Chemistry)

Computational approaches to polypharmacology modelling

Angione, Claudio (Computer Science)

Computational methods for multi-omic models of cell metabolism and their importance for theoretical computer science

Bamford, Alice (English)

Chalk and the architrave: mathematics and modern literature

Booth, Joshua (Sociology)

Publication and intellectual power

Chu, Yajing (Biochemistry)

A metabolomics investigation of Non-alcoholic Fatty Liver Disease to define mechanisms of induction and pathology

Davey, Ryan (Social Anthropology)

Debts in suspense: coercion and optimism in the making of class in England

Day, Joseph (History)

Leaving home and migrating in nineteenth-century England and Wales: Evidence from the 1881 census enumerators' books (CEBs)

Dzeng, Elizabeth (Public Health and Primary Care)

The influence of hospital policies and culture on do-not-resuscitate decision-making at the end of life: a sociological and ethical analysis

Fackovec, Boris (Chemistry)

Relaxation on energy landscapes

Fahy, John (Social Anthropology)

Becoming Vaishnava in an ideal Vedic city

Flynn, Molly (Slavonic Studies)

Documentary theatre in twenty-first century Russia: *Teatr v kotorom ne igrat*

Gu, Yuanzhou (Materials Science)

Epitaxial heterostructures for superconducting spintronics

Hackmann, Alexander (Zoology)

Contamination and biomechanics of cleaning structures in insects

Haeusermann, Tobias (Sociology)

Lest we forget: dementia care and community

Howe, Jacob (Earth Sciences)

Investigating Atlantic meridional overturning circulation in the Quaternary using neodymium isotopes

Huang, Yun-Hsuan (Psychology)

A cross-linguistic investigation of the neural mechanisms underlying linguistic combinatorial processing

Jaroslawska, Agnieszka (Biological Science @ MRC CBSU)  
The cognitive mechanisms of instruction-guided behaviour

Kaneti Steven (Physics)  
A measurement of the  $ZZ \rightarrow l-l+\nu\nu$  cross section at 8 TeV and limits on anomalous neutral triple gauge couplings with the ATLAS detector

Keir, Joseph (Applied Maths and TP)  
Aspects of stability and instability in general relativity

Konieczny, Vera (Pharmacology)  
Signalling from extracellular stimuli to inositol 1,4,5-triphosphate receptors

Lauren, Ave (Geography)  
Global citizens and local aliens: the rise of new migrant identities and landscapes in the San Francisco Bay Area

Linge, Katharina (German)  
Performing queer identities in German sexological and psychoanalytic life writings

Mahmoud Anis, Marwa Mohammed Adel (Computer Science)  
Analysis of hand-over-face gestures in natural expressions

Martin, Dominic (Social Anthropology)  
Zealots of piety: old orthodox religious revival in a post-soviet 'closed' city (1991-2014)

Martinez Perez, Cecilia (Plant Sciences)  
The evolution of floral morphology in Antirrhineae

Menegalle, Giovanni (French)  
Politics at the closure of metaphysics: Derrida before the political turn

Ocampos Colina, Jessica (Chemical Engineering)  
Development of a polymer-mediated delivery system for mammalian cell preservation

Perry, John (Theoretical & Applied Linguistics)  
Tone and prosodic constituency in Gyalsumdo

Porter, Ross (Social Anthropology)  
'Being Change' in Change Square: An ethnography of revolutionary life in Yemen

Ravenhill, Benjamin (Biological Science @ MRC LMB)  
An investigation into factors limiting intracellular bacterial replication

Reinhart, Katherine (History of Art)  
The visual culture of the Paris Académie Royale des Sciences, 1666–1715

Rogers, Michael (History)  
Epistemology and political thought in interwar Germany and Austria

Rose, Zachary (History of Art)  
Illustrating the bourgeois monarchy: trade cards, print technology, and consumer culture in nineteenth-century Belgium

Schiebler, Mark-Stefan (Medicine)  
Regulation of intracellular killing of Mycobacterium tuberculosis by macrophages

Taylor, James (Engineering)  
Three-dimensional mechanisms in compressor flows

Thunot, André (Engineering)  
Characterisation and diagnostics of low impedance batteries for use in high power applications

Tinius, Jonas (Social Anthropology)

State of the arts: German theatre and political self-cultivation

Tonkonog, Dmitry (Pure Maths and Math Statistics)

Computations in monotone Floer theory

Viano, Francesca (History)

Economic thinking and American unionisms, 1754–1787

Voolma, Halliki (Multi-disciplinary Gender Studies)

Domestic violence in the context of human rights: women with insecure immigration status exposed to domestic violence in England and Sweden – a comparative study

Zhai, Yujia (Engineering)

An investigation of thermomagnetic materials for thermally actuated magnetisation flux pumping method

Zinchenko, Anastasia (Biochemistry)

Development of a user-friendly high-throughput screening system in microdroplets for the selection of efficient biocatalysts

## Undergraduates

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These have been exciting times for undergraduates at King's. As the year comes to a close, it is time to reflect on KCSU's successes and celebrate the continued spiritedness of our student community. I can confidently say that our students find themselves in a better position than last year, and I hope that future authors of this report are able to redouble that sentiment.

### **Ain't no party like a KCSU party**

It makes sense to begin with Formal Halls, the pillar of the King's social scene. The formal hype is largely down to the after-parties – known as 'ents' – in the College Bar. Once again we hosted a fantastic selection of bands throughout the year, many including our own students. But the post-Formal experience would be radically incomplete without an appearance from King's outgoing resident DJ Am. Sadly the popularity of his setlist does not cross generational barriers, something which became apparent at the Fellows' Summer Supper Party where several attendees asked for 'more recent music, please'. Nevertheless, for many years to come King's NRMs will be itching for Am's famous ABBA megamix while spending mediocre nights out in London with their glassy-eyed corporate colleagues.

King's students maintain a reputation for edginess by keeping their love of Europop on the hush-hush. This is surely the reason why Formal tickets are reserved exclusively for College members and their most trusted friends. Both internally and externally, we save face by holding fortnightly techno nights in King's Bunker, culminating in the bi-annual King's Mingles (described by a College Officer this year as having 'a good vibe'). The low ceiling, grotty walls, strobe lighting and frequently bizarre music make Bunker an essential experience for anyone who can keep their balance while dancing on a floor slick with sweat. Students next year should look forward to two terms' worth of fantastic subterranean entertainment.

### **Sports, societies and how to pay for them**

As well as KCSU ents, much of the energy of student life is down to College sports and societies. These are financed by the Societies Funding Committee, to which KCSU and KCGS (the King's College Graduate Society) contribute a large chunk of their income. Thanks to the valiant efforts of Rory Barber and Chad Allen, this year KCSU put its finances in order, standardised and streamlined society registration, and lobbied successfully for a much-needed £4 increase in funding per student. In an impressive display of fiscal rectitude we even paid off a historic debt to the College using our reserves. Having freed up funds to invest in the SFC in future years, therefore, we hope to see an ever-growing number of society activities and sporting successes.

A welcome source of money this year was the fund donated for student use by King's 1985 matriculands. Their generosity will continue to provide an important source of future income, even though KCSU and KCGS simply could not agree on how to spend it this year. After it was revealed that graduate and undergraduate reps had been separately lobbying the Development Office on the matter, the two Executives plan to hold a meeting to come to a collective decision.

### **Of all the gin joints**

Aside from petty bickering with the grads, KCSU has continued its tradition of spirited campaigns. Equipped with a fiery determination and unprecedented degree of competence, the KCSU Exec has championed evidence-based policymaking. A Cambridge-wide survey we conducted in Michaelmas Term revealed that King's had the third-most expensive College Bar, and so this year several drinks prices were reduced to the Cambridge College average.

But our proudest achievement this year was restoring the colour of the Bar from 'Jaundice Yellow' to the timeless 'Communist Red'. It is surely only a matter of time before students start drawing the hammer and sickle on the walls in a throwback to the 1980s. We hope that this and other aesthetic improvements will continue to be made in the Bar: the

situation last year was so desperate that we did not even decorate the noticeboard with photos of the Exec, the size of which used to be ridiculed at Open Meetings.

### **Conserving student habitats**

Emotions have always run high over the issue of a JCR at King's, and this year was no exception. A survey to determine the appetite for converting the Coffee Shop into a student space was met with a backlash from KCGS members. Some went so far as to suggest that the quality of graduate research is dependent on the supply of lukewarm panini from this moderately overpriced café. Not wanting to provoke these strange creatures further, KCSU aims to arrive at a compromise by which we can use the Coffee Shop lounge as a social space after hours.

Responsibility for student spaces lies with the KCSU Domus Officer. This role has traditionally been occupied by flamboyant characters with serious political ambitions (who either went on to become KCSU Presidents or settled for referring to themselves as 'Minister for Housing'). In an attempt to quell this trend, last year the Domus position was soberly renamed 'Accommodation & Amenities Officer' and burdened with a host of administrative duties. Having traded in panache for pragmatism, the role has become one of the most demanding on the Exec. Domus-related achievements this year have included a victory for our long-standing campaign to introduce freezers in student kitchens, thanks to our trailblazing new Clerk of Works Shane Alexander, as well as KCSU's Lorna Leandro and Hannah Wilkinson. And perhaps most significantly, a KCSU campaign was successful in revising the College's rent-setting mechanism to better distribute increases between years. Looking ahead, we must reinforce and safeguard King's affordability to maintain a welcoming environment for our students in a post-Brexit Britain.

### **Our social(ist) conscience**

A prosaic charge against student unions is that they are only concerned with their members' pockets. A fleeting look at the history of student politics – especially at King's – exposes the absurdity of this claim. We were protesting

rent rises while staging sit-ins to demand a boycott of Barclays at the height of Apartheid; we complained about food and drink prices while donating all our leftover cash to miners' strikes. To this day, KCSU's living costs campaign remains interlinked with our spirited social activism. Many at King's have a soft spot for preserving traditions, and we can safely say that this is one aspect of College life that will never change.

Last summer, KCSU collected £400 from students participating in the cheaper meals demonstration and donated it to the College's Staff Hardship Fund. Led by Green & Charities Officer Chris Galpin, a KCSU contingent attended the People's Climate March in London in November, and thanks to LGBT+ Officer Amy Clark we played a leading role in the College's decision to fly the rainbow flag in February. Finally, in collaboration with KCGS we delivered a truckful of student donations to refugees in Calais and extended the College's commitment to paying the living wage to all 'casual' staff. Our aim remains to secure the College's accreditation by the Living Wage Foundation.

Students at King's are fortunate in that we participate in decision-making at all levels. We have always appreciated this, and it is fair to say that we contribute importantly to supporting the College in return. Led by KCSU Access Officers, students visit schools in north-east England to talk about applying to Cambridge, manage a welcome desk for interview candidates, and give tours to prospective applicants during Open Days. Once they have got used to the Soviet flag in the bar, visitors during these crunch times frequently remark on the fervent hospitality and over-eager helpfulness of our students.

### **A touch of bureaucracy**

Finally, KCSU has made a number of administrative improvements which should provide for a riveting read.

2016 was a historic year in that Becki Nunn was elected the first-ever King's Disabled Students Officer, a position introduced onto the Exec amid Government cuts to essential provisions for disabled students. Using a newfangled digital system (a KCSU wiki known as Chiron), we are now

improving Exec handovers. This is crucial because logistical changes have triggered three sets of elections and by-elections in the past twelve months. The fact that all three went smoothly is testament to the adeptness of KCSU's last two Chairs, Ronan Marron and Alex King. It is surely no coincidence that Ban Ki-Moon (the ultimate 'KCSU Chair') chose our big election day to visit King's. The photo of him we shared on Facebook seriously upped KCSU's social media presence, and for this we are grateful.

Thanks to the electoral shake-up, I have had the honour of being President for twelve months and of working with two fantastic Executives during that time. Their devotion to the College has made this year highly successful and enjoyable. For the first time in its history, KCSU has had a unitary office of the Vice President; there could have been no one better to inaugurate that office but Gabriel Fleming, whose incisiveness and commitment are unparalleled. All in all I am proud to say that for another year, the collective efforts of King's undergraduates have cemented KCSU's reputation as one of the most effective student unions in Cambridge. So, unless the eligibility requirements for the office of President of the United States are about to change, this report offers me my one chance to say: the state of the Union is strong.

### **A word of thanks**

On behalf of KCSU, I would like to express our gratitude to Perveez Mody and the Tutorial Office for their devotion to King's students; Vicky Few for looking after our physical and mental health; and Jules Griffin, David Munday and Phil Isaac for supporting our Bar, Bunker and social events. Many thanks also to Susan Madden and the Catering Department, John Dunlop, Andrew Hammond, Neil Seabridge and the Porters, the Housekeeping Department, and the Servedy and Bar staff for making this year so enjoyable for the students.

I am grateful to the members of Council for engaging in long and frequent discussions about a higher-than-usual number of KCSU papers this year. Many thanks to the Provost, Michael Proctor, for his continued patience in chairing such discussions and willingness to listen to our concerns. The

students are especially grateful to all those Fellows who supported KCSU's papers to the Governing Body. And I would like to thank personally those who went beyond the call of duty in helping me during my time in this demanding role, including Clément Mouhot, Robin Osborne, John Barber, Nick Marston, and my Director of Studies/life mentor Sharath Srinivasan. Special mention goes to Pat Wilson, PA to the Provost, whose kind words over emails and coffee breaks kept me going – I wish her the best in her retirement next year. Finally, thanks are due to Keith Carne for keeping KCSU on its toes.

**ELENI COUREA**

KCSU President 2015–16



# Graduates

King's graduates are a diverse group of students hailing from countries around the globe. They are also varied in their wide range of academic pursuits. What brings them together is their membership of College and their desire to participate in College life. A clear indication of this is the wide range of events and activities in which graduates engage, which are outlined in the Annual Report issued each year by the College. This year has been no exception with activities ranging from grand 'superformals' to community volunteer activities to environmental initiatives. A brief account of these endeavours follows here.

## Academic Pursuits

Throughout the 2015–16 academic year, graduate lunchtime seminars remained active and popular amongst students and Fellows alike as a means to share ideas and research. A few titles to provide insight into the wide variation of ever popular seminars include: 'Understanding the Inter-Korean Border through Human Habitation', 'Is Political Change Ever Possible? A View from Street Vendors in Rio de Janeiro', 'Here's the Thing: Fetishism in Clarin's La Regenta' and 'The Historical Image of Bismark and Frederick the Great in the Early Years of the German Democratic Republic'. In Easter Term with their growing popularity, the seminars moved from the Wine Room to the larger Audit Room with an altered format to include panel talks featuring both King's Fellows and graduate students. The expanded seminars proved to be even more successful, drawing broad audiences from across the University. Featured topics ranged from 'Diversity and Decolonisation: Are portraits enough?' to 'Body City and Space'. A recently established Graduate Academic Affairs Committee is currently working to build upon these successes, through the organisation of both graduate seminars and panels over the forthcoming year.

## Women's, LGBT+, equality and welfare

2015–16 has been an active year for the LGBT community at King's. On 1 February the LGBT+ flag was flown for the first time at King's to mark the first day of LGBT+ History Month. Beyond regular socials and gatherings, graduates are hard at work organising the first annual LGBT+ Dinner in Michaelmas 2016. This dinner for both undergraduate and postgraduate students will celebrate the activity of the King's LGBT+ community over the past year, welcome the new intake of students, as well as hear from a distinguished NRM speaker. Also planned for the Michaelmas Term is the second annual Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Dinner. This celebration coincides with the UK's Black History Month. Alongside a keynote address during dinner, panel discussions are scheduled to take place on racial diversity and BME access within King's as well as more broadly across Cambridge. Together with live music and spoken word performances, a focused discussion will take place on the lack of diversity within Cambridge theatre groups.

The past academic year has been busy for feminists at King's, marked by closer graduate/undergraduate Women's Officer collaboration and a successful Women's Dinner. This dinner is the highlight of the social calendar for King's women's groups, and is open to alumnae, current students, staff, and Fellows. This year's event featured a keynote speech by barrister and King's student Charlotte Proudman, and was accompanied by a full day of activities, including an art exhibit by women and non-binary students of college, a panel on the theme of 'gendered space', and a spoken word poetry slam. Other feminist events of the year included presentations by invited speakers and discussion groups on a variety of relevant topics, held in collaboration with the undergraduate-led Women of King's group. Projects in the pipeline for 2016–17 include a Women of King's YouTube channel to showcase the incredible talent and creativity of the women and non-binary students of our College. Alongside a commitment to closer ties with the undergraduate community came a decision to include, where possible, the active involvement of both graduate and undergraduate Black and Minority Ethnic (BME) Officers in Women's Officer work, so as to ensure a more inter-sectionally aware feminism.

On the general student welfare front, an outstanding effort has been made to ensure a consistent supply of tea and coffee in the Graduate Suite which has proved to be key to the success of many early-morning and late-night studying efforts by our graduates. Alongside persistent provision of sexual health supplies, several trainings have been organised and provided to our graduate body. In addition, student-led efforts are in progress to develop an understanding of the shortcomings of the current level of support for students with disabilities across College and Cambridge life.

### Community outreach

Over the spring, graduate students were actively involved in the development of a student-led campaign to raise money for a bursary for a refugee student to pursue a Master's degree at the University of Cambridge. King's graduates organised an afternoon BBQ fundraiser in the Fellows' Garden which proved to be a great success. Combining these efforts with our partner MCRs across Cambridge, the 'Students of Cambridge Scholarship' has met all funding targets. Thus, during the 2016–17 academic year the Scholarship will be awarded in consultation with the Cambridge Trust to a refugee student with Leave to Remain status on the basis of merit and need. Many thanks to the many graduates involved in these efforts. On the local community front, further efforts were made by graduates throughout the summer to support Emmaus, a local homelessness charity and social enterprise. In collaboration with King's undergraduates, students led several donation drives of household and personal items which resulted in a truck load of donations to the charity.

### Sports

Charity efforts continued in late summer in the *Chariots of Fire* relay race, one of Cambridgeshire's largest annual charity events. Six King's graduates and Fellows combined forces to defend King's title in the College Cup at the annual relay race, for a fourth year in a row. The 1.7-mile charity relay race follows in the heroic footsteps of the famous film.

Beyond such running speed, King's graduates continue to be active across both intramural and University sport. KCGS members led the organisation

of Cambridge's first Intercollege Sports Day with graduate students from nine Colleges participating. Held at Gonville & Caius Sports Ground on a sunny July day, students spent the afternoon playing games of rounders, football and cricket while mingling with fellow graduates from other Colleges. The day was capped off with the critical component to any sports day, an egg and spoon race, followed by a BBQ. The day was such a resounding success that a second event with fifteen graduate MCRs is scheduled to take place in early October.

At University level, King's graduates continue to be critical contributors to sporting success. From Katrin Heider breaking three University records and becoming the fastest female 200 free swimmer in Oxbridge history, to Oscar Babord Wilsby leading the Ice Hockey Team to the best season in 131 years with both a National Championship and Varsity Match win, our students played valuable roles in the success of the University Blues.

### Graduate Space and Accommodation

Graduates have been actively involved with the development of plans for new graduate accommodation at the Cranmer Road/Grasshopper Lodge site over the past academic year. Graduate discussions and surveys combined with meetings in collaboration with architects and planning officials provided graduates with the opportunity to shape the design of our new accommodation for future generations of graduates. Many thanks to both our Domus Bursar, Phil Isaac, and Clerk of Works, Shane Alexander, for their willingness and support in ensuring that graduate opinions and perspectives were embedded within the plans for development.

Improvements to graduate spaces have included re-carpeting and improvements to the Graduate Suite. Being both the central area in which graduates socialise and E.M. Forster's old room, the space has a unique history and role in graduate life. Beyond the Graduate Suite, College has supported the full refurbishment of the Robinson Room following strong efforts of the 2014–2015 KCGS Executive to turn the area from an unused TV room into a study space. A new coat of paint and refurbished tables, alongside a hung portrait of Joan Robinson, a prominent economist

and King's alumna, has created a warm, welcoming and quiet study space for students.

### **Environmental**

Over the past year graduate students have led the introduction of several environmental initiatives to College spaces. In April, food composting was introduced in two hostels as a trial. The student-led scheme has proven successful, with plans to expand the initiative to other hostels over the upcoming academic year. In addition, a group of graduate students, supported by King's Senior Horticulturalist, Steven Coghill, was introduced in the spring to various gardening methods, and planted rows of vegetables in a communal plot. With graduates tracking the growth over summer months, the bounty is currently being harvested. With plans in the works to establish a Green Impact Team involving students, staff and Fellows over the forthcoming academic year, efforts to drive positive change and make King's more sustainable are well underway.

### **Social**

King's continues to be a sought-after ticket for graduate students across Cambridge eager to attend our renowned graduate Formal Halls. The illustrious KCGS Social Secretaries continue to produce incredible Formals with themes linking the night's events, decorations and table settings. The year's first Formal featured an 'Oscar' theme, in which guests had the opportunity to walk the red carpet, vote on Oscar-nominated graduates and attend an awards ceremony following dinner. Themes of the year's subsequent Formals included 'Wimbledon' and 'Under the Sea'. None of this would be possible without the extremely talented Catering Team who continue to go out of their way to produce themed menus and drinks. Alongside these efforts, in an attempt to reduce environmental impact, KCGS developed a successful paperless system to produce tickets for all guests at Formals. This new and successfully trialled system provides a greener platform for all future KCGS events.

Friday Graduate Drinks continues to be a staple of graduate life at King's. Throughout the year grads from across College continue to gather to catch

up on the week's activities in the Graduate Suite. The King's Graduate Bar continues to be an important aspect of social life within the graduate community, drawing graduates to the Munby Room on pre-specified dates both during and out of Term. The Bar managers have worked hard to feature an improved menu of alcoholic and non-alcoholic drinks. The Graduate bar appears to be playing an increasingly academic role, with graduates using the openings as a welcoming space to bring their supervisors and mentors. From the buzz of conversation and the large numbers present at openings, it is clear that the space plays an important role in the community.

### **Looking Ahead**

The KCGS Exec has a busy schedule of events prepared for incoming graduates, including a lantern-lit walk to Grantchester, the screening of an outdoor movie in the Fellows' Garden and a High Tea in Bodley's Court. I wish to thank the members of the KCGS Executive Committee and many other graduates in College who have contributed immensely to the wide range of activities outlined in this report. The success of these events is due to their tireless efforts. With the arrival of an incoming class of graduate students from 27 countries, KCGS is gearing up for another very active year representing the interests and wellbeing of its members, as well as helping new and existing graduates engage in an active and fulfilling College life.

**REBECCA LOVE**

KCGS President 2015–16



## Chapel

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The 500th anniversary celebrations dominated life in Michaelmas Term with an extraordinary series of events in the Chapel itself organised by Junior, Senior and Non-Resident Members. The range of events was as remarkable as the number. To have had celebrations of Charles Simeon and Samuel Beckett in the same month offers some idea of the breadth of activity the Chapel saw. The celebratory year was extended into Easter term to accommodate perhaps the most remarkable evening of all – a celebration in dance of the contribution that women have made to the life of the Chapel over the last 500 years.

The Chapel was also the place where in October the collegiate University launched its latest appeal, ‘Dear World ... Yours, Cambridge’. Not only were the lighting effects in the Ante-Chapel spectacular, but it was moving to hear some of the University’s leading researchers speak about their work in that beautiful space. The death of Sir David Willcocks was marked by a special concert with the Choir and a small orchestra in November. Once again the Chapel was packed with remarkable individuals who, inspired by Sir David, had contributed hugely to music in general and the Anglican choral tradition in particular over the last half century. It was also a pleasure in December to host an event which brought together two important but slightly distant members of the King’s musical family: King’s Junior Voices, our local outreach children’s choir, and the King’s Singers, the famous vocal ensemble founded by Choral Scholars during, as it happens, the time of David Willcocks.

At the very beginning of the year we welcomed our new undergraduates with a service on the eve of matriculation, our new Choristers with a special admission ceremony and our new Chaplain, the Reverend Andrew Hammond, with a brief act of installation. These were all very happy arrivals that set us off on an immensely positive note, which continued though the year.

Sermons in Michaelmas extended our ‘King’s Divines’ series with contributions by Professor Nicholas Marston on A.H. Mann; Professor Eamon Duffy on the Founder; and the Right Reverend Graham Kings on Charles Simeon. Other visiting preachers were the Right Reverend Dr Robert Innes, Bishop in Europe and NRM, and Canon Chris Chivers, now Principal of Westcott House and one-time lay Chaplain of King’s College School.

No sooner was the New Year underway than our biggest project of recent years began – the restoration of the organ, about which the Director of Music writes more fully below. While this work was going on we undertook a major clean of the internal stonework and the woodwork of the Chapel and installed a new fire alarm system.

In the Lent Term we initiated a new series of sermons on ‘Women of Spirit’. Five great women of faith were the subjects of sermons: Canon Jessica Martin, Priest-in-charge of Hinxton, Ickleton & Duxford and the Bishop of Ely’s Advisor in Women’s Ministry, preached about Margaret Benson; and the Reverend Dr Janet Tollington, Tutor in Old Testament Studies, Westminster College, spoke about the Old Testament character, Deborah. The Chaplain also chose an Old Testament figure, Naomi. Canon Mandy Ford, Residentiary Canon of Southwark Cathedral, based her sermon on Simone Weil; and the Dean engaged with Hilda of Whitby. We also received a sermon from Dr Hanna Weibye, a Junior Research Fellow. King’s Voices sang at a special Monday evening service entitled ‘Jesus Wept’ at which Dr Thomas Dixon (1991) spoke about the spiritual significance of tears, weeping and lamentation. Dr Dixon is Professor of History and Director of the Centre for the History of the Emotions, Queen Mary University of London, and the author of *Weeping Britannia: Portrait of a Nation in Tears* (2015).

The Easter Festival was an acclaimed success with high profile concerts of seasonal music, some lunchtime discussions and a special event based on the Early English poem *The Dream of the Rood*, which was read by Juliet Stevenson, with The King’s Men singing and the Dean providing a theological and historical introduction.

In the Easter Term the ‘Women of Spirit’ sermon series continued with the broadcaster Christin Rees talking about Esther. The Dean contemplated Julian of Norwich and introduced the congregation to Gladys Aylward. The Very Reverend Catherine Ogle, Dean of Birmingham, preached about Her Majesty the Queen; the Chaplain offered a sermon about Queen Elizabeth I. The Right Reverend David Walker, Bishop of Manchester and NRM, preached the Sermon before the University; and the Visitor, the Bishop of Lincoln, baptised, confirmed, presided and preached on Whit Sunday. We also benefitted from a sermon from the Reverend Dr Stephen Hampton, Dean of Peterhouse, to commemorate the 500th anniversary of the publication by Erasmus of the New Testament in Greek, together with a Latin translation and commentary.

Throughout the year the Chaplain has been active in getting to know the College and has developed a number of ‘chaplaincy activities’ inside and outside the Chapel. In Chapel this has included a regular late-night Choral Compline, with either the Choral Scholars or King’s Voices; also a sequence of late-night openings of Chapel just for students, ‘HeartSpace’ – a simple opportunity for students to experience the beauty and stillness of the Chapel. The Chaplain also spent the whole night of the King’s Affair sitting in the Ante-Chapel talking to students, as part of the chill-out zone.

Outside Chapel, the activities have been social (Sunday Tea in exam term, film showings in the Chaplain’s rooms, and drinks gatherings for various groups including the LGBT+ members of College); welfare-oriented (‘SoulStrength’ – a series of sessions on personal strength and resilience); and more overtly faith-based (Lent Bible Studies and a weekly Prayer Breakfast).

Our webcasting activities have continued to extend the reach of the Chapel services, alongside our broadcasting. We are achieving in the order of 100,000 ‘listens’ per year and have an increasingly large and enthusiastic following on Facebook, where regular reports about the organ project and some of the Choir’s external events, such as the recent Proms concert, have been especially well-received.

During the course of the year we had a number of staffing changes, both at the individual and structural level. The Dean has had the pleasure of being supported by no fewer than three different temporary PAs though the year, and is delighted now to be assisted on a permanent basis by Caryn Wilkinson. The creation of the new Visitors Department has presented the opportunity to have a more focused team of vergers, with Ian Griffiths as Dean's Verger, Malwina Soltys as Deputy Dean's Verger and Judy Freeman as Assistant Verger. This core team is supported by two Relief Vergers and Volunteer Chapel Stewards.

It is always a delight to welcome Non-Resident Members back to the Chapel and particularly pleasant if we know that you will be visiting. It would be both helpful and delightful if you introduce yourself to the Chapel staff on arrival, and the clergy as you leave. It is also very interesting to receive feedback on our broadcast and webcast services from those too distant to be able to attend in person.

**STEPHEN CHERRY**

Dean

## Choir

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At the beginning of the academical year the College was greatly saddened to learn of the death on 17 September 2015 of Sir David Willcocks (1939), Organ Scholar and later Fellow, Organist and Director of Music. His contribution to the musical life and legacy of the College, and to the wider world of music, was widely acknowledged in the many obituaries and tributes which followed. Both David and his successor, the late Sir Philip Ledger (1956), through their personal support of and advice to me, had continued to sustain the musical reputation of the College beyond their respective tenures as Director of Music. The Chapel was full on Sunday 22 November (appropriately, St Cecilia's Day) for the memorial concert, later broadcast on BBC Radio 3, which was offered in memory of David. The main work, one with which David was especially associated, was Fauré's *Requiem*, in which the soloist was Gerald Finley (1980) and the orchestra, comprised of many former students and colleagues of David, was led by James Clark, now Concert Master of the Royal Liverpool Philharmonic Orchestra, a Chorister under David, 1968–1972.

The year ended with a sequence of high profile concerts. In June the Choir sang at the Aldeburgh Festival the *Bell Mass* by Julian Anderson (1992), which featured both in the Festival Service at the Parish Church in Aldeburgh, and in an afternoon recital in Blythburgh Church. In July the Choir, with the Orchestra of the Age of Enlightenment, performed at the Proms. The programme, featuring Haydn's *Missa in tempore belli* and Fauré's *Requiem*, was broadcast both on radio and television. There followed a tour to Hong Kong and China, which included the Choir's third visit to Beijing. Grateful thanks are due to Professor Alan Macfarlane (Fellow, Anthropological Science) who, with others, helped to secure the financial underpinning of the trip.

Within the Chapel itself, the all-important daily choral services continued as usual, albeit with a slightly different balance of repertoire, accompaniment

being provided variously by the Klop chamber organ and a Steinway grand piano, and with organ voluntaries played on an organ kindly loaned to the College by Richard Wood. All this was occasioned by one of the major events of the year, the restoration of the Harrison & Harrison organ. Funded substantially by two major donations, this restoration was the most comprehensive since that overseen by Boris Ord (1929, Fellow and Organist, 1929–1957). Through careful planning and the skill and efficiency of the Harrison team, it was possible to limit our being without the instrument to only nine months, January to September, it being inconceivable that the organ be out of use at Christmas time. As I write, I have just played the instrument again for the first time. This was a really exciting experience. Since there were no radical tonal alterations, the organ will sound very much the same, though it is speaking with a renewed brilliance and energy. Chris Batchelor, Managing Director of Harrison and Harrison, gives a full description of the work undertaken in his article for the *Organists' Review*, to be published in December 2016.

The earlier part of the year also saw a number of important concerts. Guy Johnston, former chorister, invited the Choir to his festival at Hatfield House, and there were performances of Arvo Pärt's *Passio* at Kings (*sic*) Place in London and in Chapel. Former organ scholar Thomas Trotter (1976) was the soloist in an organ gala concert in November. The concert, broadcast live on BBC Radio 3, opened with David Willcocks's arrangement for organ and choir of Widor's *Toccata*, and continued with Berlioz's *Te Deum* and Saint-Saëns' *Organ Symphony* with the BBC Concert Orchestra.

December saw another visit to the Concertgebouw in Amsterdam, reached by train and boat, the same combination of transport as in 1936, when Sweden was the destination for the Choir's first ever performance abroad. The 80th anniversary of that historic tour was marked by concerts in Stockholm and Västerås in April. Shortly before that, performances of Bach's *Johannes Passion* with the Academy of Ancient Music were recorded, and Handel's *Brookes Passion*, with the Hanover Band, was broadcast. These works formed the backbone of the 'Easter at King's' Festival, the latter repeated at Kings Place.

New commissions continue to be important. The third 'Boswell' anthem, Judith Bingham's *Psalm 121*, and Ian Stephens's *Pied Beauty*, commissioned by Nick Steinitz (1954), together with *The Flight*, written for 'A Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols' by Richard Causton (Fellow, Music) were premiered this year. This last was a setting of a specially written poem by George Szirtes. The combination of the music, dramatic and haunting by turn, and the contemporary resonance of the text, made a powerful impression.

The Dean has written elsewhere of the increasing importance of media outreach. Central to this is the continuing stream of releases on the College's recently developed record label. This year's releases have been *Hymns from King's*, *Evensong Live* and *Durufié Requiem*.

We have welcomed the Reverend Andrew Hammond (2006) as Chaplain this year. He has already made his mark as a friend of the Choir, and as a fine singer of the Office.

As always, I welcome enquiries from potential Choral and Organ Scholars, and Choristers. I am ready to meet them at any time of the year. Please contact Caroline or Margaret through [choir@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:choir@kings.cam.ac.uk) or 01223 331224.

**STEPHEN CLEOBURY CBE**

Director of Music

### **King's Voices**

The year has continued with healthy attendance and commitment from all members of King's Voices. A successful audition day at the start of Michaelmas Term produced a well-balanced choir, with an 80% enrolment of King's members. We once again sang at the annual Matriculation Dinner, which always offers the opportunity for recruitment from new members of the College.

We were joined by two new Choral Exhibitioners, Tara Hill and Tirion Rees-Davies. We also welcomed two MMus Choral Studies post-graduate students, who took advantage of the opportunity to conduct the choir in rehearsal and services in their final term. This year we also welcomed three first-year singers into King's Voices who will, next year, join the Chapel Choir for the remainder of their time at King's. Our organist for this year has been Edward Reeve, Organ Scholar at Queens' College.

Highlights of the Michaelmas Term included a service with our counterpart choir at St John's College, St John's Voices, in St John's Chapel, a special Sequence of Music for Remembrance; and a sung Requiem for All Souls, which included a performance of Fauré's *Requiem*.

In the absence of the main organ in the Lent and Easter Terms, we sang more unaccompanied repertoire than usual, as well as music with piano and chamber organ accompaniment. The choir of Repton School joined us for a joint Evensong in February with their outgoing Director of Music, John Bowley (1988), a former Choral Scholar. The Lent Term culminated in a concert in Hall with the KCMS orchestra, including Mozart's 'Coronation' Mass conducted by Ben Parry and featuring soloists from King's Voices.

In March a small contingent of the choir undertook a five-day tour to Holland, basing themselves in Amsterdam, where they performed a concert in the delightful English Church with a local choir, Vocaal Ensemble Cappella Nova Amsterdam, and their eccentric director, Jurjen Vis. The group also travelled to the beautiful city of Utrecht to sing Palm Sunday Eucharist in the English Church there, as well as an afternoon recital in the Catholic cathedral.

In the Easter Term we sang a service with Churchill College Chapel Choir (under the direction of former King's research student Mark Gotham (2011)) and the year culminated in a performance of Vaughan Williams's *Five Mystical Songs* in the May Week Concert with the Chapel Choir and KCMS Orchestra, conducted by Stephen Cleobury.

Grateful thanks are due to our Secretary this year, William Collins, who, amongst other things, organised the Holland tour so efficiently. We look forward to being reunited with the Chapel organ next year!

Michaelmas Term 2017 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the founding of King's Voices. We plan to celebrate the occasion suitably, perhaps during the annual Alumni Festival in late September. All former members are asked to bear this anniversary in mind, and to inform the College of their current contact details.

#### **BEN PARRY**

Assistant Director of Music

### **King's College Music Society (KCMS)**

King's College Music Society has enjoyed a good year. We were particularly pleased to have an influx of first-year instrumentalists, many of whom were not reading the Music Tripos, and several Instrumental Award holders. These players were put to good use in the Michaelmas concert, which, alongside Mozart's Symphony no. 40 and Sibelius's *Valse Triste*, featured our new string players in Elgar's *Introduction and Allegro*. The programme was completed by the première of Stephane Crayton's setting of Rudyard Kipling's 'The Way Through the Woods'. Stephane is a composer in his second year.

In the Lent term, we were pleased to be joined by King's Voices for a rousing performance of Mozart's 'Coronation' Mass, featuring a number of the new Choral Exhibitioners amongst the soloists. This was accompanied by more first-year talent: Luke Congdon was the soloist for Finzi's *Eclogue* for piano and strings, and excellent soloists from within the College came together to perform the first movement of Schubert's Octet in F.

The May Week concert could not, unfortunately, take place in the Chapel because of the organ restoration. Nevertheless, we presented one of the

most adventurous twentieth-century programmes we have ever attempted: Tippett's *Little Music for Strings*, Britten's *Hymn to St Cecilia*, selections from Bartók's *Magyar Képek* and finally Vaughan Williams's *Five Mystical Songs*. As always we are grateful to Stephen Cleobury and the King's College Choir for their part in this concert. As the outgoing President of KCMS, it was a pleasure to be able to pay tribute to some of our leavers, notably the conductors, and the soloists in the *Five Mystical Songs*. King's continues to host a vibrant collegiate musical life, the high standards of which are both owed to and driven by the singers, instrumentalists and conductors within its student body.

#### **ALICE KELLY**

KCMS President 2015–16

#### **The King's Men**

The King's Men have had another successful year. The total number of live performances (taking in several high profile venues such as Norwich, Wakefield and Portsmouth Cathedrals) increased, and all received positive reviews. In particular, concerts performed by The King's Men for members of the University and Cambridge public (such as the Christmas concert in Hall, Singing on the River, performances at May Balls and singing for the guests of the Fitzwilliam Museum Society's event 'Love Art After Dark', to name a few) gained much attention, with record audiences. A small clip of this year's Singing on the River posted on the internet by National Geographic, garnered 2.5 million views. This is just one example of the exciting publicity the group (and King's College more widely) receives.

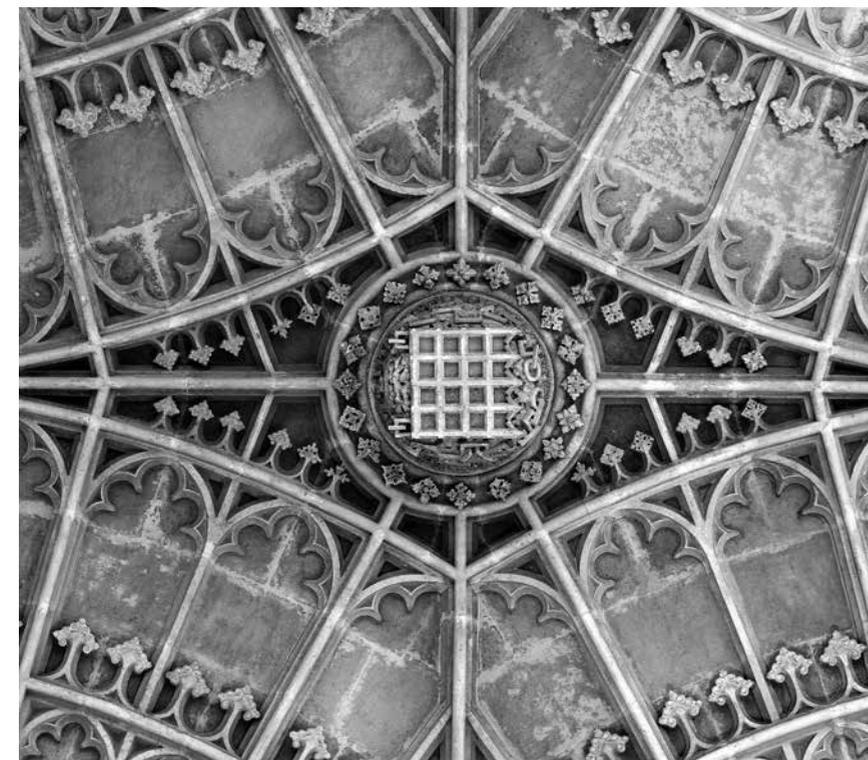
The group also continued to expand an ambitious and important outreach programme, a visit to ten Northampton schools followed by a concert at St Matthew's Church, Northampton, being the largest project of the year. We also gave a masterclass and performance on a choral course for 16–18 year olds, as well as a workshop to pupils at St John's College, Portsmouth, while

on our South Tour. Our visit to Addenbrooke's Hospital at Christmas added to the list of fulfilling events of the year. Such *pro bono* engagements are consistently some of the most gratifying and enjoyable experiences. Plans to build on the progress made in outreach this year are already in place.

The two tours around England in April, one in the North and one in the South, went smoothly. The group has also been lucky enough to tour internationally this year, giving performances as part of the Choir visits to Belgium and Hong Kong. In addition, the group was invited to Bangkok to give three concerts. It was a unique experience singing to audiences not previously reached. The largest single project of the year was the recording of a new CD of love songs. Recorded in mid-July, it will be released on the College label in early 2018.

#### **RUPERT SCARRATT**

Senior Choral Scholar



# Research

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The Research Committee aims to support and enhance the research activities of Fellows and the general research culture in the College. This typically involves appointing four new Junior Research Fellows and six College Research Associates per year, providing financial subvention and other forms of support for conferences and workshops, work-in-progress seminars, and College seminar series, administering research grants to Fellows, and a number of regular events in which Junior Research Fellows and College Research Associates are able to share their work with the College community.

The Research Committee elected three stipendiary and one non-stipendiary Junior Research Fellows to begin their tenure in 2016–17. Alice Blackhurst and Aline Guillermet were elected in the area of Visual Studies, and Marwa Mahmoud was elected in Computer Science. The Committee also opted to elect Dejan Gajic to a Junior Fellowship in Mathematics beginning in October 2017, as a result of which no additional stipendiary JRF competition in the Sciences will run in 2016–17. The Research Committee also elected Goylette Chami to a non-stipendiary JRF in Medical Sciences, commencing October 2016.

The 2015–16 academic year marked the second cycle of our experiment with integrating into the College as College Research Associates talented individuals or groups who have procured Post-Doctoral Fellowships in the University. In 2015–16 six CRAs joined us: Andrew Casey and Paula Jofré (Astronomy), Krishna Soundararajan (Engineering), Ericca Stamper (Molecular Biology), Franck Cornelissen (Education), and Katie Reinhart (History of Art). Seven CRAs have been elected to begin in October 2017: Marta Serrani (Biomedical Engineering), Katherine Storr and William Harrison (Machine Learning and Vision), Thomas Torode (Biology and Medicine), Sandra Jasper (Geography), Sophie Roborgh (Medical Humanities) and Fiona Wright (Social Anthropology).

The Research Committee has for the past few years run evenings wherein the beginning and departing JRFs present their research to the College, followed by a communal dinner. On 14 March we enjoyed talks by new JRFs Megan Donaldson, James Taylor and Juan Garaycochea, followed by High Table with the speakers and the added bonus of nine invited graduate students. On 27 September outgoing JRFs Mark Ainslie, Mahdi Godazgar and Oscar Randal-Williams presented their research, followed by a dinner in the Saltmarsh Rooms for all JRFs, CRAs and Research Committee members.

We were particularly happy to be able to integrate the graduate student population with Fellows of the College at the March event, as part of a larger initiative with the Senior Tutor and Graduate Tutors to increase vertical integration across the King's community. As part of this the Research Managers and Graduate Tutors also funded two Research Exchange Evenings. One took place on 9 March on the topic of 'The Role of the Visual in Science', organised by CRA Katie Reinhart and featuring talks by CRAs Katie Reinhart (History of Art) and Paula Jofré (Astronomy), graduate students Max Hewkin-Smith (Engineering) and Andrew Munro (Medicine), and Rob Foley (Fellow, Biological Anthropology), with Bill Burgwinkle (Fellow, Medieval French) chairing the evening. The other, on the topic of 'Music in the Universe: From Stars to Animals', was organised by Geoff Moggridge and Paula Jofré in July and featured talks by University of Birmingham Lecturer Andrea Miglio (Astronomy), Richard Causton (Fellow, Music), and King's graduate students Joy Lisney (Music) and Alison Greggor (Psychology).

The Research Committee supported a number of conferences and workshops run by Fellows: '2016's Race to Change the World' (Simon Goldhill); 'Fifty Years of Amazonianist Anthropology' (Caroline Humphrey); 'The Euro-Crisis as a Multi-Dimensional Systemic Failure of the EU' (Eva Nanopoulos); and 'Mania and Imagination' (Peter Jones).

The Research Committee also funded a new seminar series 'Kings in the Middle East – A Seminar Series on History and Society', organised by Mezna Qato, and has approved a new interdisciplinary Humanities seminar

series to parallel the already-running successful series in Biology, Engineering, and so on.

The approved 2015–16 budget for activities in the remit of the Research Committee was £595,039 (down from £599,903 in 2014–15). The greater part of this actually spent (£397,517 or 76% of actual expenditure) was devoted to covering the salaries and living costs for our Junior Research Fellows. The Research Committee budgeted £70,000 for research grants to Fellows, which was underspent (when one includes computer grants, for which there is no separate line in the budget) by £828 (1%). From 2016–17 the research allowance for Fellows has been increased from £1,000 to £1,250 per annum.

In total, the actual expenditure for 2015–16 was £525,639, or 88% of the allotted budget. The main causes of the underspend were (i) conversion of one stipendiary JRF to non-stipendiary status and another JRF going on partially-paid leave and then departing early (leading to an underspend of £53,377 on Research Fellows); (ii) CRA costs coming in at £5,741 vs the budgeted £21,000 (thanks in part to a grant of £2,000 obtained from the Office of Postdoctoral Affairs); and (iii) only £11,000 of the £15,000 budget for conferences being spent (due largely to some of the supported conferences not yet having taken place).

**GEOFF MOGGRIDGE AND BERT VAUX**  
Research Managers

## Library and Archives

William Shakespeare died 400 years ago this year, and the Library played its part in the Shakespeare celebrations taking place worldwide by mounting an exhibition on ‘Shakespeare and Theatre in Cambridge’. This allowed us to exhibit our copy of the First Folio (one of only four in Cambridge), which is part of the Thackeray Collection (see below), as well as to showcase the contributions of King’s in local theatre, ranging from sixteenth-century events to more recent Kingsmen such as Dadie Rylands, who had a profound influence on the performance of Shakespeare in this country, and Maynard Keynes, who founded the Arts Theatre. The full exhibition was seen in September by 633 visitors as part of the Open Cambridge weekend and 48 King’s members at the Alumni Weekend. A smaller Shakespeare exhibition ran throughout the summer to coincide with the Cambridge Shakespeare Festival which was visited by 231 members of the public. The Festival’s Artistic Director was an enthusiastic collaborator, providing a theatre costume and a variety of props to spice up the display! Our Shakespeare celebrations culminated in a public lecture on 3 October by First Folio world expert Professor Emma Smith from the University of Oxford.

Our First Folio is part of the bequest of Provost George Thackeray (1777–1850), a collection of some 3200 rare books which came to King’s in two batches in the 1850s and 1870s. It is rich in works of English literature, divinity and natural history. In the spring of 2016 King’s Library was fortunate enough to secure a grant of £44,000 towards the cost of a two-year project entitled ‘Shakespeare and Austen at King’s College: Celebrating their Centenaries in 2016 and 2017’. The project involves undertaking the online cataloguing and conservation work on the collection, as well as a variety of outreach activities based on the collection including talks, visits and exhibitions, of which our Shakespeare activities this year were a part. In June this year we were delighted to appoint Dr

Iman Javadi as the Thackeray Project Cataloguer. The project focuses on the English language and divinity sections of the Thackeray collection and we will be seeking further funding in due course to undertake similar work on the impressive natural history volumes in the collection.

Dr Javadi is not new to the Library, having been supported since November 2014 largely with money raised through the Munby Centenary Fund (see <http://www.kings.cam.ac.uk/library/munby-fund.html>), working on the online cataloguing of the rare book collection bequeathed by Maynard Keynes. The inaugural event of the Munby fund in 2013 was so popular that the Library hosted a similar event this past 18–19 June: a conference about modern book collecting, ‘Mania and Imagination: Perils and Pleasures of the Private Collector Present and Future’, which was attended by some 60 delegates and speakers.

Archive cataloguing projects include a large addition to the papers of Nobel Prize-winning economist Sir J.R.N (‘Dick’) Stone. Another collection getting some overdue attention this year was the gift of rare books about the Lake District donated by Peter Bicknell (1907–1995). This collection was worked on in the spring by Ms Mira Le, a library studies student from Germany who completed a very successful two-month internship at King’s Library as part of her course. But it is not just the catalogues that get renewed. The upper reaches of the Library received new carpets, and the Library building fire alarm system was upgraded this year as part of a College-wide programme.

In March, College Librarian James Clements and Iman Javadi hosted a visit by the Baskerville Society, who have particular interest in the Baskerville Press rare books in the College Library. Other notable bespoke exhibitions this year included an exhibition celebrating Jean Michel Massing featuring many of the gifts he has made to our Special Collections, and visits of parties including Sir Jonathan Ive (Chief Design Officer for Apple Inc.) and Robin Li (co-founder of the Chinese search engine Baidu) who saw selections from the Alan Turing papers under the excited and watchful eye of Archivist Patricia McGuire. This year you did not even have to come to Cambridge to see the Library’s Special Collections. Chawton

House Library in Hampshire exhibited our copy of the first American edition of Jane Austen’s *Emma* from March to September as part of their bicentenary celebrations of the novel, and the Gallerie dell’Accademia in Venice borrowed our fifteenth-century manuscript of Horace for their exhibition ‘Aldo Manuzio: Renaissance in Venice’ which ran from March to July. Throughout the year the Librarians and Archivists have continued to add image-rich posts to our Special Collections blog ‘King’s Treasures’ (see [kcctreasures.wordpress.com](http://kcctreasures.wordpress.com)). There is something there for everyone, whether you are interested in historical account books or maps of the College from the Archives, Charles Darwin, early editions and manuscripts of Mozart’s music in the Rowe Music Library or even seventeenth-century mourning books.

Archivists past and present were recognised by the Cambridgeshire Association for Local History in their annual review of local history books. *King’s College Chapel: A History and Commentary*, written by John Saltmarsh, co-edited by Assistant Archivist Peter Monteith and Fellow in Linguistics Bert Vaux, and published in 2015 by Jarrold’s for King’s College was Commended by the CALH among all the books they reviewed for last year.

The Fellow Librarian is now on a well-earned year’s research leave but the Library staff will continue day-to-day operations, we hope seamlessly.

**JAMES CLEMENTS AND PATRICIA MCGUIRE**  
College Librarian and College Archivist

# Bursary

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There have been many challenges for the College over the past year. Some have been imposed on us by external events while others are opportunities within the College. Although these have caused concern, most have been dealt with well and left us in a stronger position.

At the start of the financial year in July 2015, the most obvious challenge was the cost of maintaining our buildings. Those buildings had been revalued, which led to a major increase in the depreciation charge to £2.5 million. This is the amount that we put aside each year for capital works on our buildings. Although £2.5 million matches the average amount we have spent each year over the past decade, the increase from £1.2 million put a considerable extra burden on our accounts. For that reason we began the year with a budget showing a temporary deficit and with a strong need to increase income. The College responded well to this challenge. By the end of the year we had a surplus of £96,327 on our management accounts, rather than a deficit. This was due to significant increases in income particularly from conferences and catering for visitors. There was also very good and effective control of spending within the College. So, we have been able to increase the amounts available to maintain our buildings while keeping expenditure on our key purposes high.

That has been a very welcome achievement and it reflects the commitment and quality of our staff. We have a very strong and coherent group of department heads who work very well together. During the year there have been a number of new appointments to head departments. Shane Alexander joined us as Head of Building Services; Sarah Friswell became the head of a new department bringing together all those who work with visitors to the College; and Susan Madden took over responsibility for the Catering Department. All three have done very well and made excellent progress in challenging circumstances.

The challenges imposed on us were more difficult to overcome. We faced changes from the Government to admissions procedures and protection against terrorism. The country as a whole faced the challenge of the referendum on our membership of the European Union. In each case we have tried to adapt to the changes while protecting those parts of the College that are most crucial to our purposes. On admissions, King's continues to try to recruit the most promising applicants from all backgrounds. We have worked with other Colleges and the University to try to ensure that our admissions process is fair to all. There is concern that changes to remove information about background and ethnicity from applications will undermine the interview system and make it harder to assess properly the opportunities and experiences that applicants have experienced. So, we have tried to explain the special nature of the Cambridge admissions process and to protect its effectiveness. The College provides a very supportive environment where the development of each student can be supported and concerns can be addressed effectively. Hence, some of the procedures proposed by the Government to prevent indoctrination of students do not sit easily within a College context. There is much concern about this from our own students and from Fellows, all seeking to ensure that students have the opportunity to learn and explore ideas fully.

The EU referendum caused concern as we tried to protect the College's investments from the volatility of the markets. The result also led to widespread concern from students about their future in Cambridge and the fees they might need to pay. Both the College and the University have been reassuring and explained that the position of current students will not change. Concerns will remain, however, until there is a definitive Government statement on this issue.

Capital work on our buildings has continued, under the direction of the Domus Bursar, Philip Isaac, and the Head of Building Services. A large number of projects are under way and a great deal of time and effort is devoted to deciding on these and organising the work.

Three major projects have been completed: the restoration of the Chapel organ; the new Boathouse; and the renovation of A staircase. The organ was removed from the Chapel in January and a major restoration was undertaken by Harrison & Harrison in Durham. It was reinstalled in a newly cleaned and renovated organ loft at the end of the summer and is now ready for use again. The Boathouse, which we share with two other Colleges and a School, was demolished and replaced with a larger, more attractive and far more useful building. The Boat Club is very happy with the new facilities and we are hoping for a resurgence of interest and achievement. Both of these projects were made possible by very generous donations from alumni, for which the College is extremely grateful. The last project was undertaken by our own Maintenance Department and involved the renovation of A and J staircases on the King's Parade side of Chetwynd Court. These have been restored to their original beauty with the addition of modern services and controls. By doing the work ourselves, we have reduced costs while still achieving excellent quality.

The repairs to the stone work of the Gibbs Building have also progressed this summer and the College is developing plans to refurbish each staircase over the forthcoming years. We hope to begin with E staircase next year.

Finally, we are looking to provide better accommodation for graduates and to do so more coherently. Whichcote House was a block of flats at some distance from the College in Chesterton. It proved to be far more valuable as development land than it was to students, who found it too far from the rest of the College. By selling this, we will gain funds to be able to develop land on Grange Road into a graduate centre, with better accommodation and a larger community of students. We have commissioned architects to draw up plans and are applying for planning permission to do this.

The College is very dependent on its staff. We are very fortunate to have employees in all parts of the College who work hard and imaginatively to give support and encouragement. They provide a lot of help to me and I am very grateful.

**KEITH CARNE**  
First Bursar

## Staff

### Staff Retiring

The following members of staff retired from the College:

- Soussanio Adams, Domestic Assistant (19 years' service)
- Eliisa Bishop, Domestic Assistant (17 years' service)
- Alice Sullivan, Domestic Assistant (9 years' service)
- Peter Crofts, Health & Safety Officer (8 years' service)
- David Craddock, Chapel Clerk (7 years' service)
- Sara Molyneux, Domestic Assistant (3 years' service)

### Staff Leaving

The following members of staff left the College:

- Olwyn Keutgen-Downes, Payroll & Pensions Officer (20 years' service)
- Jason Waterfield, Catering Director (12 years' service)
- Ewelina Jaworska, Domestic Assistant (11 years' service)
- Maggie Cornwell, Visitor Guide (10 years' service)
- Barbara Machelska, Domestic Assistant (9 years' service)
- Rachel Stewart, Library Cleaner (9 years' service)
- Sirintra Richardson, Domestic Assistant (8 years' service)
- Katarzyna Hajdus-Galczyńska, Domestic Assistant (7 years' service)
- Andrew Hunter, Sous Chef (5 years' service)
- Luciano Caravello, Demi Chef de Partie (4 years' service)
- Charlotte Armes, Assistant Conference & Events Sales Manager (4 years' service)
- Katie Jones, Domestic Assistant (3 years' service)
- Mark Harrison, Junior Sous Chef (3 years' service)
- Jayne Woodward-Russell, Bursary PA (2 years' service)

- Aneta Szewczyk, Domestic Assistant (2 years' service)
- Jolanta Wieckowska, Domestic Assistant (2 years' service)
- Katie Edwards, Accommodation Officer (2 years' service)
- Arijita Pal, Visitor Centre Sales Assistant (2 years' service)
- Silvana Baires, Head Bedder (18 months' service)
- Jovita Vaikasiene, Domestic Assistant (18 months' service)
- Ruta Zelviene, Domestic Supervisor (18 months' service)
- Roberto Marrone, Visitor Centre Supervisor (18 months' service)
- Roger Blows, Chef De Partie (1 year's service)
- Andrea Crossman, Dean's PA (1 year's service)
- Agnieszka Calka, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Maria Meseguer Almela, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Antonella Scognamiglio, Domestic Assistant (1 year's service)
- Heather Hind, Admissions Administrator (1 year's service)
- Mirosław Szwagiel, Demi Chef de Partie (10 months' service)
- Andrew Walker, Second Chef (10 months' service)
- Karolina Oles, Domestic Assistant (10 months' service)
- Michele Palazzolo, Food Services Assistant (8 months' service)

### Staff arriving

- Kevin Bassam, Senior Sous Chef
- Lauren Marsh, Food Services Assistant
- Stewart Dakin, Plumbing & Heating Operative
- Matthew Blacknell, Lodge Porter
- Kim Whelan, Lodge Porter
- Sarah Friswell, Head of Visitor Services
- Amber Rashid, Accommodation Officer
- Caryn Wilkinson, Dean's PA
- Michelle Pitkin, Health & Safety Advisor
- Marlene Ferreira, Visitor Centre Supervisor
- Aidan Marley, Chef de Partie

- Helen Fogerty, Catering & Events Administrator
- Julie Cammann, Payroll & Pensions Clerk
- Sarah Braisdell, Visitor Services Administrator
- Sigurdur Martinsson, Visitor Centre Supervisor
- Egidijus Lauritis, Kitchen Porter
- Daniel Humphreys, Chef de Partie
- Sandie Campin, Bursary PA
- Eve Rednall, Personnel Assistant
- James Lock, Pastry Chef
- Rose Phipps, Commis Chef
- Lukasz Maciejewski, Webmaster/Full Stack Web Developer
- Caroline Schade, Admissions Administrator
- John McMunn, Concerts & Festival Manager
- Tanya Begbie, Melanie Bliss, Antonio Castro Fernandez, Mya Chamantova, Susana Junberias, Deborah Lunn, Milena Nowakowska, Alison Pearson, James Riches, Gaetanina Sorrentino, Jeanette Webb, Domestic Assistants

It is with great sadness that we report the death of the following members of staff:

**MR DENNIS GIFFORD**, who was Head Gardener for 25 years; Dennis died on 12 December 2015.

**MISS HAZEL KEIGHTLEY**, who was Stores Controller for 24 years; Hazel died on 22 December 2015.

**MR ANDY PAUL**, who was a Porter for ten years; Andy died on 14 May 2016.

# Development

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The Development Office is responsible for King's College's alumni relations and fundraising activities. We help build lifelong links with and between Members and Friends worldwide and raise philanthropic support for the development of King's College as a place of education, religion, learning, and research.

There have been significant changes in the Office over the last year. When Julie Bressor resigned her position at the end of December 2015 to return to the US, the College took the unprecedented move to second Lorraine Headen, Principal Gifts Fundraiser, from the University Development Office on a part-time basis while the search for the new Director took place. In the event, Lorraine applied for the job and was appointed to the permanent role from the beginning of September 2016. This period of change provided the ideal opportunity to review our programmes and structure and plan for the future.

## Alumni Relations

We organised over 35 events nationally and internationally during the year, which brought together over 1500 Members and guests. Highlights include the September Alumni Reunion Weekend with well over 400 attendees, the Foundation Lunch, and the lively 25th anniversary Reunion Dinner. The Provost travelled to the US and Hong Kong to meet Kingsmen and supporters; he made many new connections and reacquainted others with King's after many years. Thank you to everyone involved for their warm welcome and continued conversations.

On 16 October 2015 the Chancellor, Lord Sainsbury of Turville (1959), attended the dinner in College celebrating the launch of the University's £2 billion campaign. This followed the main launch event which literally put King's in the spotlight. The announcement of this ambitious campaign

was made in the Chapel; it was followed by creative presentations by academics and students while images of their research were projected on to the fan vault ceiling and walls, turning the whole place into a surreal kaleidoscope of colour: a journey through space and time. No other architecture would have lent itself so well to such a show; the impact was stunning. Dr Sharath Srinivasan (Fellow, Politics) took part, describing the 'Africa's Voices' initiative which was inspired by a conversation over dinner at King's and then fuelled by enthusiasm, energy and just enough philanthropic funding to make it happen. Yet another example of serendipity (a word coined by Kingsman Horace Walpole)!

As interim Director, Lorraine represented King's at the spectacular Singapore and Hong Kong campaign launch events, where each College had dedicated tables. The Vice Chancellor introduced the aims of the Campaign, presented the Campaign video in which King's College features, and academic talks were followed by a performance by Jesus College Choir. The King's table was last to leave, toasting the College and talking about its aims for the future as well as tales from its past. In meetings outside of these events, it became clear that King's is held in very high regard in China through the connection of the first romantic Chinese poet, Xu Zhimo (1921). His poem 'Leaving Cambridge Again' is taught and learned by heart in every Chinese school, inspiring many to study or visit the College to pay homage to this esteemed scholar. There is a Beijing marble stone beyond the bridge at King's with an inscription of the poem that attracts many tourists throughout the year.

In July, Lorraine travelled across the East Coast of America, meeting new supporters in New York and Washington and long-term supporters, Sunny and Nini Pal, in Ottawa. She was warmly welcomed at every stop and deeply moved by the level of affection for King's across the continent.

We would like to thank everyone who hosted and helped organise the many events and meetings over the year. We salute you and sincerely appreciate all you have done and continue to do for King's College and its future.

## Philanthropy

We received a total of £3,700,000 in philanthropic funds over the year, the majority being endowment, including £2,200,000 for collections and architectural heritage and £825,000 for student support. Thank you to all who made a gift.

During April, our team of student callers contacted 1,066 NRMs in our fifteenth Telephone Fundraising Campaign (TFC). A total of £310,000 was raised, mostly for the Supplementary Exhibition Fund (SEF), which awards money to students in financial need and helps to improve their welfare in the broadest sense. Funds are disbursed as both grants and loans, depending on individual circumstances. In a typical year, the TFC raises three times the annual income we receive from the investment units that underpin the SEF, so the TFC campaign allows us to smooth out fluctuations in that income. Things have become much tougher for students since the introduction of tuition fees, which makes your giving all the more important.

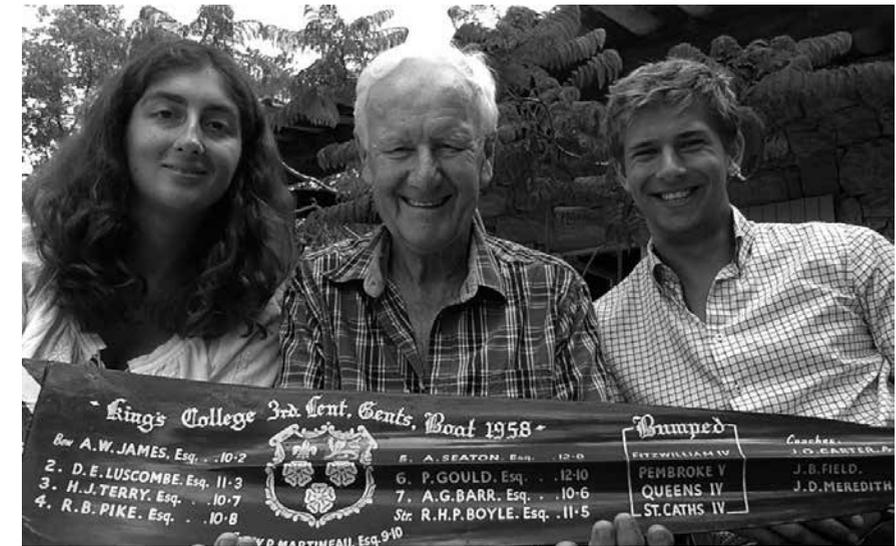
If you are one of those who donated, thank you for your generosity. Your gifts will help us to offer our exceptional standard of education and college experience to any student, regardless of their financial background. If you received a call but were not able to donate this time, we hope you enjoyed the call and the opportunity to talk to one of our lovely students!

The students calling this year were Roland, Rachel, Mordecai, Kaamil, Olivier, Rebecca, Sarah, Ceylon, Krystyna, Greg, Chandra, Jack, Ronan and Amy. A huge round of applause for them, and for all who gave, or picked up the phone. Thank you.

We are delighted that the Governing Body has elected two more Fellow Commoners: that is to say, donors who have given more than £250,000. Alan Davison and Martin Taylor were admitted on 11 October 2016, taking the number in this category to 14 in total. We thank them for their generous support of the College.

Legacy gifts continue to be the College's most significant source of benefaction. A gift of £750,000 has been received for the Chapel as the first part of a legacy pledge; this is our largest gift this year. A number of new legacy pledges have been received, and our qualifying legators will be recognised with membership of a special gift club. Those who indicate a legacy pledge of over £100,000 are also invited to join the 1441 Foundation.

We were delighted to celebrate the opening of the new King's College Boathouse, made possible only by a remarkably generous gift from Robin Boyle, Fellow Benefactor. After the Provost had declared it open (with the obligatory cutting of a ribbon), current members of KCBC gave tours of the new Boathouse and swapped stories about some of the more interesting times in the old one. We look forward to a new era of KCBC in the new premises, and hope for lots of successes to go along with it. Sincere thanks to Robin.



**Robin Boyle, with captains Ellie and Olivier.** Robin was a King's Choral Scholar from 1955–58 and stroked the Gentlemen's Third Eight whilst at King's. The crew obtained Blades in Lents 1958, bumping before First Post Corner every day, and would have repeated the same feat in the following Mays if it had not been for an ill-timed ejector crab on the final day. We are greatly indebted to Robin for his philanthropy.

Throughout 2016 the Chapel organ has undergone its most significant restoration since the 1960s; the instrument was becoming unreliable. Major work was commissioned to ensure that it continues to function optimally for the next generation.

The Harrison & Harrison organ in the Chapel is, like the College Choir, famous the world over. The organ case with gilded pipework, which surmounts the 16th-century screen, is a striking feature of nearly every depiction of the interior of the Chapel, whilst the instantly recognisable sounds of the instrument have become inextricably associated with those of the Choir.

Thanks to generous support, the fundraising for this essential work has been accomplished. Advantage has been taken of new materials and technology as the inner workings of the organ were repaired and reorganised. There will be no significant tonal alteration except that, with cleaning, the sound will return to its former brightness. We look forward to celebrating its restoration at a Gala Organ Festival in late 2016 and continue to fundraise for an Organ Endowment Fund so that we have the means to ensure its long-term health.

Finally, we would like to express our sincere thanks and appreciation to all of the members of the Development Board for their support, advice and help over the year: Ian Jones (Chair), Stuart Lyons, Tony Doggart, Lars McBride, Rupert Bondy, Jason James, Hermann Hauser, Mark Pigott, Hakeem Belo-Osagie, Alan Davison, the Provost Michael Proctor, Bursar Keith Carne and Vice-Provosts Nicholas Marston and Rob Wallach.

**On a personal note**, this year has been a revelation to me. I have admired the College as an ‘outsider’; I have read about and listened to the fascinating research of the academics; I have met many King’s students and been impressed. However, I have now had the great pleasure of seeing King’s as an ‘insider’, and understand how one can never really leave King’s. It gets under your skin. From the minute I walked through the gates at the beginning of January, I was welcomed warmly with open arms,

hearts and minds and made to feel part of this amazing community: so much so that I applied for the job and am thrilled to have been appointed. This is a very special place full of passionate, energetic people in a unique setting. Thanks to you all, and a special note of appreciation to the Provost, the Fellowship and the Development Team for their huge support and hard work over this period of change.

**LORRAINE HEADEN**

Director of Development



## Donors 2015–16

The College thanks all those Members and Friends who made donations in the financial year July 2015 to June 2016.

If you would like to be listed differently in future years (or be listed anonymously), please let the Development Office (members@kings.cam.ac.uk /+44 (0)1223 331313) know your preference when making your next donation.

† indicates donors who are known to have died at the time the list was compiled (October 2016).

### 1938

Mr J.R.C. Elmslie MBE

### 1939

Sir David Willcocks CBE, MC†

### 1940

The Rev Canon R.C.A. Carey  
*And one anonymous donor*

### 1941

Mr M.G. Burnett  
Mr N. Gibbard  
Mr D. Hadfield  
Professor J.F. Nye  
Mr B.E. Rose

### 1942

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Mr P.W. Harvey  
The Rev E.S. Haviland  
The Rev Canon I.R.A. Leakey  
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Captain M.W. Willey†

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Mr A.H.D. Rowse†  
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Mr A.W. Knowles†  
Mr M.A. Pelham  
*And one anonymous donor*

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Mr S. Gorton  
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Dr R.F. Ingle  
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Mr W.H. Kinsman  
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Mr F.C. Porter  
*And one anonymous donor*

### 1946

Mr K.J. Goodare  
Mr J. Peschek

### 1947

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Mr J.R. Yorke

### 1948

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Mr M. Edwardes-Evans

Dr J.N. Godlee  
Professor G. Leff  
The Ven W.J. Thomas  
Mr C.W.S. Tomlinson†  
Dr A.J. Wells

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Mr L.A.O. Halsey  
Dr J.P. Oboussier  
Dr T.T.B. Ryder  
Mr A.G. Shillingford  
The Hon Mr Justice J.E. Spencer  
Mr R.R. Stratton  
Dr J.A. Tait†  
Professor F.R. Willis  
*And one anonymous donor*

### 1950

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Sir Christopher Foster  
Mr D.S. Green  
Professor K.W. Wedell CBE  
*And two anonymous donors*

### 1951

Mr A.N.G. Ayling  
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Mr R.J. Clark  
Mr C.J. Davies  
Professor E.A.V. Ebsworth CBE, FRSE†  
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Dr P.J.D. Naish†  
Mr C.G. Nears CBE  
Mr D.L. Nichol  
Dr I.C.T. Nisbet  
Mr D.G. Reading  
Mr R.T. Waterfield

### 1952

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The Rev W.H.V. Elliott  
The Rt Hon Michael Mates  
Professor B. Moloney  
Mr M.B.L. Nightingale OBE  
Dr N.W. Oakley  
Professor J.M. Parker  
Mr G.T. Stone  
Mr R.W. Tringham  
Mr R.C.T. Welchman

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Mr A.W. Hakim  
Dr B.S. Joshi  
Dr P.S. Lewis  
Mr P.G. Peacock  
Mr N.D. Rogers  
Dr R.T. Savage  
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*And two anonymous donors*

### 1954

Dr D.C-H. Cheng  
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Professor C.D. Parsons  
Mr H.G.L. Playfair OBE  
Mr G.H. Pointon  
Mr K. Rybicki  
Mr D.K. Wilson  
Dr J.M. Wober  
*And three anonymous donors*

### 1955

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Mr A. Beeson Sr  
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Mr H.S. Chalkley  
Mr J.M.L. Davenport

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 Mr D.H. Roose  
 Mr P.F.B. Tatham  
 Mr R.C.B. Whiting  
 Mr P.R.C. Williams OBE  
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 Dr R.D. Diamand  
 Mr J.B. Field  
 Mr P.J. Hughes  
 Mr M.S. Jamieson  
 Professor D.J. Kleinbard  
 Professor D.E. Luscombe FBA  
 Sir Christopher Mallaby GCMG, GCVO  
 Mr L.A. Nethsingha  
 Cmdr W.L.T. Peppé OBE  
 Mr W.D. Reeves CB  
 Dr A.M. Shaw  
 Professor M.D. Yudkin  
*And four anonymous donors*

**1957**

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 Mr P.J. Curtis  
 Mr S.R. Duckworth  
 Mr C.D. Elston  
 Dr C.D.R. Flower  
 Mr F.J. Furlonger  
 Mr M.F. Garner  
 Mr S.M. Hamilton

Mr B.G. Hann  
 Mr R.J.A. Harmer  
 Mr A.E.W. Hudson  
 Mr H.E.A. Johnson OBE  
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 Mr B. Lehane  
 Mr J.D.H. Morgan  
 Mr R.A.D. Noble  
 Dr G.W. Offer  
 Dr M.P. Stewardson  
 Mr M.G. Sykes  
 Mr W.N. Wenban-Smith CMG  
 Professor D.L.L. Williams  
 Mr R.G. Windred  
*And three anonymous donors*

**1958**

Mr J.D. Blythe  
 Mr R.V.J. Cadbury CBE  
 Mr R.E.A. Dartington  
 Dr M.S. Davies  
 Mr R.H. Fanshawe  
 Mr C.J. Farrow  
 Mr C.J.N. Fletcher  
 Mr G.E. Good  
 Mr C.P. Harvey  
 Mr P.C. Hore  
 Mr T.C. Jupp OBE  
 Mr F.G. Markham  
 Mr R.J.S. Maylan  
 The Rev R.P.C. Podger  
 Professor P.B. Reddaway  
 Mr S.G.M. Relph CBE  
 Mr P.P. Rouse  
 Professor H.O. Slaymaker CM  
 Mr N.A. Tatton-Brown<sup>†</sup>  
 Dr D.S. Tunstall Pedoe<sup>†</sup>  
 Mr M.R. Webb  
*And three anonymous donors*

**1959**

Mr J.D. Anderson  
 Mr R.W. Baker

Dr G. Benjamin  
 The Rev J.W. Bridgen  
 Professor J.M. Dunn  
 Mr R.J. Fries  
 Mr D.K. Harmer  
 Mr A.J. Herbert  
 Mr R.E. Langford  
 The Hon S.K. Overend  
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 Mr M. St John Parker  
 Mr S.A.T. Standage  
 Mr J.P. Steele  
 Mr C.D. Stewart-Smith CBE, DL  
 Mr P.D. Taylor  
 Dr J.M. Tiffany  
 Dr W.W. Troutman  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1960**

Professor S. Bann  
 Dr T. Boyle  
 Mr P.M. Cairns  
 The Rev N.J. Hancock  
 Mr J.A. Hunt  
 Mr A.P. Lewis  
 Mr D.E. Marshall  
 Mr M.R. Mathews  
 Mr M.J. Moore  
 Mr C.F.H. Morland  
 Mr B.R. Pickard<sup>†</sup>  
 Dr H.M.G. Stevens  
 Mr R.A. Strange  
 Professor R.J. Ward  
 Mr W.R. Waterfield  
 Dr R.G.G. Wheeler  
 Mr F.C. Wrangham  
*And six anonymous donors*

**1961**

Dr T.M.C. Asser  
 Dr K.G.E. Brown  
 Mr C.M. Clapham

Dr A.R. Conrad  
 Mr J.A. Cooke  
 Dr J.O. Drewery  
 Mr C.J. Evans  
 Mr C.N. Garrett  
 Professor S.F. Gudeman  
 Mr A.M. Lodge  
 Dr O. Lucas  
 Mr B.P. Maddams  
 Professor J. Mann  
 Dr I. Roebuck  
 Mr J.D. Stephen  
 Mr J. Tatton-Brown  
 Mr A.F. Whitlam  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1962**

Professor D.A. Allport  
 Dr T.L. Banfield  
 Mr T.P. Benthall  
 Mr J.H. Bolgar  
 The Rev Dr K.W. Clements  
 Dr D.R.G. Crowther  
 Mr A.J. Dorken  
 Professor W.R. Eatock Taylor  
 Professor N.R. Forsyth  
 Dr M.H. Gail  
 Professor A.W. Hales  
 Mr A.J. Hume  
 Mr B.S. Krichefski  
 Mr P.D. Lathan  
 Mr R.E. Lee  
 Dr I.A.F. Lister Cheese  
 Professor H.P. Maguire  
 Mr D.T. Mellor  
 Mr M.E. Norris  
 Dr M.R. Parlett  
 Dr N.O. Parry-Jones  
 Dr J.B. Philip<sup>†</sup>  
 Dr A.R. Thompson  
 Mr A.K. Wenban-Smith  
 Mr J.A. Wraith  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1963**

Professor P.S. Bellwood  
 Dr N.A.D. Carey  
 Mr B.D. Carroll  
 Professor P.A.K. Covey-Crump  
 Mr M.J. Daldorph  
 Mr D.M. Forrester  
 Dr L.A. Forstrom  
 Mr J. Gibb  
 Mr P.D. Hardyment  
 The Rev A.M.H. Harter  
 Mr R.D. Hobson  
 Mr E.T. Hughes  
 Dr L.O.F. Jeromin  
 Dr R.O. Jones  
 Mr B.C. Kay  
 Professor M.A.H. MacCallum  
 Mr I.G. Stother  
 Mr A.L. Taylor  
 Dr W.V. Thomas  
 Mr Q.P.M. Van Abbé  
 Professor A.L. Wernick  
 Dr S.F. Wilkinson  
 Dr P.M. Williams  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1964**

Mr D.M. Adamson  
 Mr P.A. Buckles  
 Mr J.F. Davey  
 Dr P.A.L. Greenhalgh  
 Mr R.H.J. Harris†  
 Mr T.S. Harrison  
 Professor P.M. Hirshorn  
 Dr R.L.P. Jackson  
 Dr H.D. James  
 Dr G.J. Jennings  
 Mr R.P.S. Le Rougetel  
 Professor S.E.G. Lea  
 Mr R.A. Pegna  
 Mr S.C. Rankin  
 Mr J.S. Ready  
 Mr T.J. Regan

Dr M.J. Reynolds  
 Professor S. Sarkanen  
 Mr R.B. Schram  
 Dr J. Sunderland  
 Mr M.J.Y. Williams  
 Professor A.J.B. Wood CBE  
*And three anonymous donors*

**1965**

Mr R.W. Bartholomew  
 Mr N.S.D. Bulmer  
 Dr K.M. Bury  
 Professor R.C.H. Cheng  
 Mr N.T. Cross  
 Mr T.R. Davies  
 Dr S. Friedman  
 Mr K.A. Gibbs  
 Professor Sir Ian Gilmore  
 Mr K.J. Harris  
 Mr R.H. Herford  
 Professor A. Hughes  
 Mr G. Hutchinson  
 Dr P. Mangold  
 Professor J.K. Moffat  
 Dr G.R. Morgenstern  
 Mr A.D. Munsey  
 Dr R.H. Neighbour OBE  
 Mr G.B.H. Offord  
 Mr R.G. Pickles  
 Dr R.H. Pogson  
 Mr G.H.S. Rokos  
 Professor R.E. Rowthorn  
 Mr M.J.G. Smith  
 Mr G. Street  
 Professor J.K. Truss  
 Dr C.F.M. Twigge-Molecay  
 Dr D.G. Williams  
 Mr W.M. Wrigley  
 Dr D.C.E. Wurr  
*And three anonymous donors*

**1966**

Mr C.W.M. Ball

Mr E.D. Booth  
 Professor N.J. Brewin  
 Mr J.E. Broadbent  
 Professor Emeritus M.S. Byram  
 Professor A.K. Dixon  
 Professor B.M. Friedman  
 Dr S.B. Hladky  
 Colonel N.J. Holland  
 Mr G.A. Hunt  
 Professor J.M. Huthnance MBE  
 Dr I.D. Kane  
 Dr A.J. Laite  
 Mr H.A.J. Morrison  
 Dr G.D.G. Oakley  
 Mr A.J. Parker  
 Mr I.G. Phillips  
 Professor R.P. Phizackerley  
 Professor Sir Martyn Poliakoff CBE  
 Mr G.C. Rawlinson  
 Dr J.L. Stansfield  
 Professor M.W. Stubbs  
 Mr J.M. Waterson CBE  
 Mr A. Williams-Key  
 Dr P.L. Zentler-Munro†  
 Mr M.E. Zukerman  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1967**

Mr A.J. Barnes  
 Dr G.J. Crimmins  
 Mr R.A.C. Durston  
 Mr A.M.P. Falk  
 Dr C.A. Firth  
 Professor L. Hatton  
 Mr R.A.G. Hermon  
 Professor N.G. Kingsbury  
 Mr R.M.J. Lea  
 Dr B.R.F. Lecky  
 Mr T.J.C. Owen  
 Mr N.M. Taylor  
 Professor S.G. Utz  
 Mr P.J. Wallace

Dr R.B. Williams  
*And three anonymous donors*

**1968**

Mr H.T. Abbott  
 The Rev D.M. Barney  
 Professor J.C. Collins  
 Mr D.W. David  
 Mr M.E.M. Gilpin  
 Dr R.S. Grayson  
 Dr S. Ireland  
 Mr R.A. Orme  
 Dr J.H.B. Poole  
 Mr R.A. Shepherd  
 Dr C.J. Sketchley  
 Dr P.J. Stredder  
 Mr C.R.H. Taylor  
 Dr A.L. Thomas  
 Mr G.R. Walker  
 Mr J.A. Wilde  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1969**

Dr M.G. Bell  
 Dr T.M. Bird  
 Mr R.M.D. Brown  
 Dr A.O. Conteh  
 Mr D.G. Easton  
 Sir Patrick Elias QC  
 Mr S.A. Forbes  
 Mr I.C. Harvey  
 Professor I.H. Hutchinson  
 Professor P.W. Hylton  
 Professor M.D. May  
 Dr W.C. Melton  
 Professor A. Millar  
 Mr A.R.M. Roulstone  
 Mr J.N. Scott-Malden  
 Mr W.P. Sharpe  
 Mr D.R. Taylor  
 Dr S.C. Wallis  
 Mr R.D.A. Wedderburn  
 Professor F.W. Wray

**1970**

Mr J.M. Beard  
 Mr A.H.M. Davies  
 Mr A.G. Edney†  
 Dr C.A. Enoch  
 Dr M.R. FitzGerald  
 Mr T.A. Ford  
 Mr S.D.H. Holt MBE  
 Dr A.K. Lamb  
 Professor R.G. Launay  
 Mr R.A. Lo  
 Mr T.C. Martin  
 Mr R.G. Nelson  
 Dr C.J. Ross  
 Professor K.P. Szlichcinski  
 Dr P.A. Temple  
 Professor A.D. Tomos

**1971**

Swami Anahata  
 Mr W. Arnold  
 Professor N.H. Christie-Blick  
 Dr P.N. Crawshaw  
 Mr G.F. Daines  
 Mr T.N. Gazard  
 Mr J.P. Heywood  
 Mr C.H.J. Hill  
 Professor M.D. Houslay  
 Mr R.A. Kindler  
 Mr P.J. Larkham  
 Mr J.H. Marshall  
 Dr M.C.W. Minchin  
 Dr A.M. Platman  
 Mr R.K. Pollard  
 Mr A.J. Simms  
 Mr R. Spearman QC  
 Mr D.M. Templer  
 Dr S.J. Vickers  
 Mr A.W. Wickham  
 Mr D.P. Wright  
 Mr A.J. Wye  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1972**

Mr R.C. Barcham  
 Professor D.C. Bennett  
 Mr P.R. Cave  
 Professor A.C. Clunas FBA  
 Mr M.F. Csar  
 Dr F.M.C. Cuss  
 Mr R.A.K. Dinwiddie  
 Dr J.A. Ellis  
 Professor D.W. Erbach  
 Dr J. Humphreys  
 Mr A.C. Jessop  
 Mrs E.J. Johnson  
 Dr A.C. Kenner  
 Professor J.B. Kotch  
 Dr R.A. Larson  
 Ms I.M. Liberty  
 Dr S.E. Millership  
 Dr L.D. Raines  
 Mr D.S.O. Tinn  
 Mr S.W. Turner  
 Dr E.N. Wilkinson  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1973**

Professor C.A. Amos  
 Mr G.R. Andrew  
 Mr C.R.H. Ash  
 Dr D.B. Ball  
 Mr R.J.H. Brook  
 Dr R.F. Cooper  
 Dr T.J. Crist  
 Dr J.M.A. Few  
 Dr S.R. Kappeler  
 Dr C.J. MacGowan  
 Mr I.J. McLellan  
 Ms E.A. Oddie OBE  
 Miss F.D. Pollitt  
 Mr R.E. Richmond  
 Miss E.V.E. Sharpston QC  
 Mr J.K. Shearer  
 Mr C.A. Spencer  
 Miss F.M. Stone

Mrs F.J. Strange  
 Ms G.L. Terry  
 Dr C. Tezer  
 Mr T.P.K. Todman  
 Mr I.H. Ward  
*And six anonymous donors*

**1974**

Dr A. Amini  
 Professor I.M. Anderson  
 Mr S.G. Barber  
 Mr H.N. Blanco White  
 Dr H.S. Boardman  
 Mrs H.B. Burnham  
 Mrs L.R. Cairnie  
 Dr R. Chaudhuri  
 Mr P.A. Evans  
 Mr W.D. Fawkner-Corbett MBE  
 Mr C.J. Fine  
 Dr P.E. Gardener  
 Dr K.F. Geoghegan  
 Mr C.S. Hollander QC  
 Mr R.N. Hutton  
 Miss A.A. James  
 Mr I.D. Kelson  
 Mr M.R. Landymore  
 Dr V.L. Lew  
 The Rev J.A.J. McDermott  
 Mr D.J. Morley  
 Mrs D. Rose  
 Ms P.J. Smith  
 Dr B.J. Sneath  
 Mr I.N. Spike  
*And three anonymous donors*

**1975**

Mr M.A. Ali  
 Dr J. Armitage  
 Mr G.M. Bilkus  
 Dr S.C.W. Brown  
 Ms J. Bryant  
 Mr A.S.C. Davison  
 Mr M. Driscoll

Mr J.G. Ellis  
 Ms C.M. Elwell  
 Dr P.D. Fish  
 Mr A.W. Gammie  
 Dr G.T. Gillett  
 Mrs L.A. Harkett  
 Professor B.G. Heydecker  
 Mr B. Hopkinson  
 Mr P.C-K. Lee  
 Ms W.L. Leong  
 Ms V.G. Marsland  
 Mr G.S. Mills  
 Ms N.K. Murray  
 Dr G.A. Plow  
 Ms J.A. Sim  
 Mrs J.C. Taylor  
 Dr G.P.C. Thiele  
 Mrs E.J. Wilde  
 Dr C.J. Woods  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1976**

Mr M.J.P. Backhouse  
 Mrs S.E. Blythe  
 Mr N. Caiger-Smith  
 Sister Anne Clarke OSB  
 Ms S.M.E. Eedle  
 Mr H.R.E. Faire  
 Dr J.J. Fairhurst  
 Mr D.S. Forbes  
 Mr J.M. Hadley  
 Mr A.W. Herd  
 Mr I.M. Hodgkinson  
 Mr N.W. Maybin  
 Ms J.B. Ollerenshaw  
 Ms S.H.B. Ong  
 Professor R.G. Osborne FBA  
 Mr D.S. Parkes  
 Professor D.E. Simpson  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1977**

Dr M.C. Appleby

Mrs D.F.C.C. Barran MBE  
 Professor B.G. Bergdoll  
 Mr H. Chapman  
 Professor M.J. Davies  
 Ms J. Douglass  
 Dr A.B. Hayes  
 Dr P. Holloway  
 Mr A.B. Murray  
 Professor D.I. Rubenstein  
 Dr A.M. Sachs  
 Ms J.A.H. Tatchell  
 Mrs P.W. Tolmie  
 Mr J.A. Trevithick  
 Ms P.M. Tunstall  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1978**

Mrs L. Bailey  
 Mr T.W. Banks  
 Mr M.W. Jones  
 Ms E.M. Kitcatt  
 Dr K.D. Mellors-Coull  
 Mr P.G.H. Morgan  
 Dr T.M.J. Newley  
 Mr E.D. Plumbly  
 Ms V.P. Rostow  
 Ms C.G. Smith  
 Dr K.L. Strutt  
 Dr E. Versi  
*And four anonymous donors*

**1979**

Ms C.E. Anderson  
 Mr J.F. Bigwood  
 Mr J.G. Burnett  
 Mr J.R.M. Burns  
 Dr H. de Largentaye  
 Mr M.J. Dillistone  
 Mr R.C. Eldridge  
 Mr J.D. Greville-Heygate  
 Mrs J.C. Hands MBE  
 Dr S.C. Higham  
 The Rev Canon Dr R.N. Innes

Ms E.S. Jones QC  
 Mr B.R.T. Laurie  
 The Rev D.J. McLean  
 Dr C.C. Montague  
 Mr A. Moss  
 Mr P. Oldham  
 Professor A. Pring  
 Dr P.J. Ruback CBE  
 Miss E.C. Samson  
 Ms C.H. Wallace  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1980**

Mrs E.A. Ahluwalia  
 Dr S.M. Barnett  
 Mr J.R. Bedding  
 Dr J. Berger  
 Mr A. Biggs  
 Mr T.C. Blackie  
 Mr P.D.A. Collins  
 Professor A.J. Davenport  
 Professor G.P. Efstathiou FRS  
 Mrs J. Fernandez  
 Mr G.H. Finley OC  
 Dr A.S. Fruchter  
 Mr D.M. James  
 Mr I.M.L. Jones  
 Mr A.N. Long  
 Dr S.G.W. Markham  
 Professor C. Nelson-Piercy  
 Dr L. Summerton  
 Mr S.J. Yianni  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1981**

Mrs A. Barnett  
 Miss J.P. Burrows  
 Mr D.F. Bush  
 Mr A.N. Cormack  
 Mr F.B. Dodds  
 Dr P.A. Hodgetts  
 Mr A.P. Ireson  
 Professor M.H. Johnson

Dr C.E. Kemp  
 Mr R. Kurti  
 Dr D.D.P. Laffan  
 Ms D.A. Leedham  
 Mrs R.A. Martin  
 Professor J.M. Massing  
 Dr M.A. Meyer  
 Mr J.A. Stokes  
 Dr M. Strangwood  
 Dr I.J. Totterdell  
 Mr J.C. Tyrie  
 Dr J. Webber  
 Mr P.M. Whittemore  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1982**

Mr A.P.D. Benson  
 Mrs R. Blundell  
 Mr J.H. Cadzow  
 Mrs J. Cormack  
 Mrs S.J. David  
 Ms J.A. Davies  
 Dr R.S. DeWolf  
 Mr T.D. Duffy  
 The Rt Rev P.J. Ferguson  
 Mr S.D. Haggard  
 Dr D.Y.K. Ko  
 Mr W.G. Lee  
 Ms K.S. Robinson  
 Mrs J.M. Thompson  
 Mr A.E.W. White  
 Dr H.J. Ziman  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1983**

Mrs F.H. Anderson  
 Dr T.K. Carne  
 Mr G.J.H. Carr  
 Dr R.E.W. Chen  
 Mr D.M. Elliott  
 Mrs J. Griffin  
 Dr D.J. Gurr  
 Mr I. Hodkinson

Mr D.M. Hoppe  
 Mr S.J. House  
 Mr N.R. Jackson  
 Dr S.A. McCall  
 Mr S.S. Oler  
 The Rev B.L.M. Phillips  
 Mr R. Thomas  
 Mr S.S. Viridi  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1984**

Mr A.G. Anderson  
 Mr A. Broadway  
 Mr G.I. Cansdale  
 Dr R.S. Clay  
 Mr S.D.A.F Edmonds  
 Professor H.F. Gaunt  
 Mr J.R. Hodgson  
 Dr M.R. Humberstone  
 Professor P.J. Kinderman  
 Dr H.M. Kingston  
 Mr R.S. McClatchey  
 Dr T.A.J. Salter  
 Mr M.G. Shahani  
 Professor M.P. Shanahan  
 Mr H.J.B. Smith  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1985**

Miss C.H. Cooper  
 Mr D.M. Davies  
 Ms J.K. Dawe  
 Mr C.D. Head  
 Mr P.E. Hunter  
 Mr C.A. McHugh  
 Mr M.J. Nettle  
 Dr N.C. Sizer  
 Ms D.S. Staunton  
 Dr D. Wonnacott  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1986**

Dr S.P.M. Coulter

Mr T.X. Doe  
 Professor J.W. Fawcett FMedSci  
 Dr J. Howard  
 Mr C.J. Knight  
 Mr K.D. Leitao  
 Dr A. Maheetharan  
 Mr P.J. Molyneux  
 Mr G.D.G. Moore  
 Dr H.N. Rashiq  
 Ms J.A. Sadler  
 Mr J.A. Stone  
 The Rev Dr R.C. Williams  
 Ms A.A. Wrage  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1987**

Dr E.R. Anderson  
 Mr R.M. Beach  
 Ms L.K. Branston  
 Ms J. Harper  
 Mr J. Hunnable  
 Dr N. Jerram  
 Ms S.A. Max  
 Mr R.J. Nash  
 Dr M.J. Parton  
 Dr J.E. Spooner  
 Mr M.E. Taylor  
 Mrs C. Tucker  
 Dr D. Wilsher  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1988**

Dr C.R. Brake  
 Mr A.N. Clayton  
 Mr W.J. Clayton III  
 Ms C.M. Lucraft  
 Mr C.S. Melvin  
 Dr K.C. Patel  
 Dr H.E. Viner  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1989**

Dr C.L. Bevan

Dr M.J. Drayton  
 Ms S. James  
 Mr G.M. Mallon  
 Mr H.Y. Meltzer  
 Mrs M.R. Murray  
 Mr P. Robinson  
 Mr A.F.C. Smith  
 Mr S.S. Walker  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1990**

Dr I.K. Baldry  
 Dr R.S. Banim CEng  
 Mr C.J. Drew  
 Dr E.S. Eger  
 Mr D.R. Ellis  
 Mr R.A.J. Kaye  
 Dr S.J. Lycett  
 Mr E.P. Marcenac  
 Professor A.K. Seth  
 Dr P. Sheil  
 Dr S.P. Whyte  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1991**

Mr T.C. Boddington  
 Dr T.M. Dixon  
 Dr M.J. Gunthorpe  
 Mr A.M. Knight  
 Mr J.W. Morgan  
 Dr S. Poulston  
 Ms N.J. Reindorp  
 Ms A.C. Riddick  
 Mr D.G. Roberts  
 Mr C.A. Rodrigues  
 Dr C.L. Taylor  
 Mr J.A. Ward  
 Ms R. Willis

**1992**

Ms M.J. Andrews  
 Dr S. Bake  
 Ms R.S. Coldicutt

Dr T.P. Elias  
 Dr A. Hardy  
 Mrs M. Izard  
 Mr P.H. Lehmann  
*And one anonymous donor*

**1993**

Professor A.J. Barger  
 Dr M.P.R. Berry  
 Mr J.P. Briant  
 Dr S.E. Elton  
 Dr P. Haldar  
 Mr D. Little  
 Mr P.F. Nicholson  
 Mr D.T. Secretan  
 Ms E.J.V. Watson

**1994**

Mrs T.J. Curle  
 Mr D.P. Gomes  
 Dr T.J. Granger  
 Mr D. Howdon  
 Dr L. Isaksen  
 Mr D.D. Jay  
 Dr R.G. Jenner  
 Dr J.E. Marfany  
 Dr J.M. Phillips  
 Dr R.H. Smith

**1995**

Dr S.M. Griffiths  
 Dr L.C. Hawley  
 Dr A.T. Holmes  
 Mrs J.I. Holt  
 Dr C. Kay  
 Mr K.I. Morgan  
 Mr M.A.P. Rana  
 Mr P.A. Rudland  
 Mr J.S. Thompson  
 Mr B.R.F. Toombs  
 And one anonymous donor

**1996**

Mr G.G. Cleary  
 Mr S.L. Foley  
 Mr R.C.J. Henson  
 Miss A.R. Newman  
 Dr D.J. Sheridan  
 Dr L.M. Tillin  
 Mr M.K. Väänänen  
 Ms S. Watson  
 Dr M.T.N. Wong

**1997**

Dr L. Balakristinan  
 Dr B.R. Brenner  
 Mrs L. Broadfoot  
 Dr G.L. Chandratillake  
 Mr M.C.V. Copley  
 Mr Z.J. Couri  
 Dr V.R. Easson  
 Mrs S.E. Gabbai  
 Mr J.J.A.M. Humphreys  
 Mr H.G. Kenward  
 Mr M.V. Lucas-Smith  
 Professor A. Moffett  
 Ms H.A. Porter  
 Dr C.J. Taylor MBE  
*And two anonymous donors*

**1998**

Rabbi N.S.W. Alfred  
 Mrs M. Chummun  
 Mr S.J. Crocker  
 Ms E.L. Faulkner  
 Mr J.A. Fisher  
 Mr T.C. Kiddell  
 Ms A.M. McCleery  
 Mrs C.L. Parslow  
 Dr J. Potts  
 Mr J.P. Shaw  
 Dr C.G.A. Smith  
 Ms S.L. Thorpe

**1999**

Professor W.E. Burgwinkle  
 Mr A.J. Clark  
 Mr C.J. Doggett  
 Mr B. Jewell  
 Ms C. Kounoupa  
 Miss R.C. Rowntree  
 Dr D.P.M. Swallow  
 Mr O.J. Wicker  
 Mr J.M. Wyllie

**2000**

Mr R.S. Kempley  
 Mr T.J. Mead  
 Dr O. Sensen  
 Dr M. Stensland  
 Mr S.E. Thomas  
 Dr M.E. Turner  
*And three anonymous donors*

**2001**

Miss S.E. Chidgey  
 Mrs L.E. Doggett  
 Mr P. Du Toit  
 Dr F.M. Green  
 Mr A.J. Grote  
 Miss M.J. Hatchman  
 Dr D. Imhof  
 Professor N.J. Marston  
 Dr P. Mody  
 Mr A.J. Murphy  
 Mr D.M. Roughley  
 Dr U.K. Staiger  
 Mr R.E. Tamraz  
 Dr T.W. Thorne  
 Mr T. Widmann  
 Mr K. Yelin

**2002**

Miss K.L. Anstis  
 Miss R.J. Crane  
 Miss M. Dobrowolski  
 Miss E.E. Jones

Mr R.P. Moseley  
 Mr B.B. Reiter  
 Mrs U.D.L. Stevenson  
 Ms R.F. Thompson  
 Miss A.J. Thompson Hoskins  
 Mr A.McK. Willoughby

**2003**

Mr R.G. Baker  
 Dr K.L. Camiller  
 Mr J. Gooding  
 Mr P.J. Griffin  
 Mr M. Hancock  
 Dr L.H. Humphry  
 Mr B. Jones  
 Mr M.G. Main  
 Dr B.M. Mandl  
 Miss D.M. Trigg  
*And one anonymous donor*

**2004**

Miss E. Bradshaw  
 Mr R.C. Day  
 Miss N.S. Higgins  
 Dr J.B. Jacobs  
 Dr L. Jostins  
 Miss E.Q.L. Leong  
 Mr B.M. Mills  
 Mr L.E. Pearce  
 Dr S.Y. Qiu  
 Dr A. Stearn  
 Dr R.R.J. Thompson  
 Mr W.P. Timmis  
 Mr K. Wezka

**2005**

Miss J.L. Blair  
 Mr A.R. Djmalov  
 Mr S.D. Hall  
 Dr A.C. Hansen  
 Dr D. Henckert  
 Dr K.E. Leigh  
 Mr S.A. McEvoy

Miss B. Parrish  
 Miss C. Peng  
 Mr T.R. Pocock  
 Mr M.J. Tancock  
 Mr W. Wearden  
 Mr J.W.M. Woodworth  
*And one anonymous donor*

**2006**

Miss V. Barthram  
 Councillor V.L. Bennett  
 Ms L.K. Coghlan  
 Dr K.S. Gold  
 Mr C. Kerridge  
 Mr D.I. Lanczi-Wilson  
 Miss E. Lauder  
 Miss R.K. Lowe  
 Miss L.E. Massey  
 Dr T-T. Odumosu  
 Ms A.E. Peters  
 Mr C.M. Sampson  
 Ms S.L. Shailes  
 Mr G.A. Staggy  
 Mr B.T. Yarwood  
*And two anonymous donors*

**2007**

Mr J.A.H. Archer  
 Dr E. Dzung  
 Mr J. Jones  
 Dr E. Kapogianni  
 Dr C.J. Meldon

**2008**

Mr J.K. Azkoul  
 Miss E.N. Banfield  
 Mr B.T. Bryan  
 Mr E.S. Græsholm  
 Mr J.E. Hillson  
 Mr A.J. Kiely  
 Dr A.E. Lacey  
 Mr A. Palmer

Dr Y.H. Wang-Koh  
 Dr C.M. Ward

**2009**

Dr A.P.R. Boulton  
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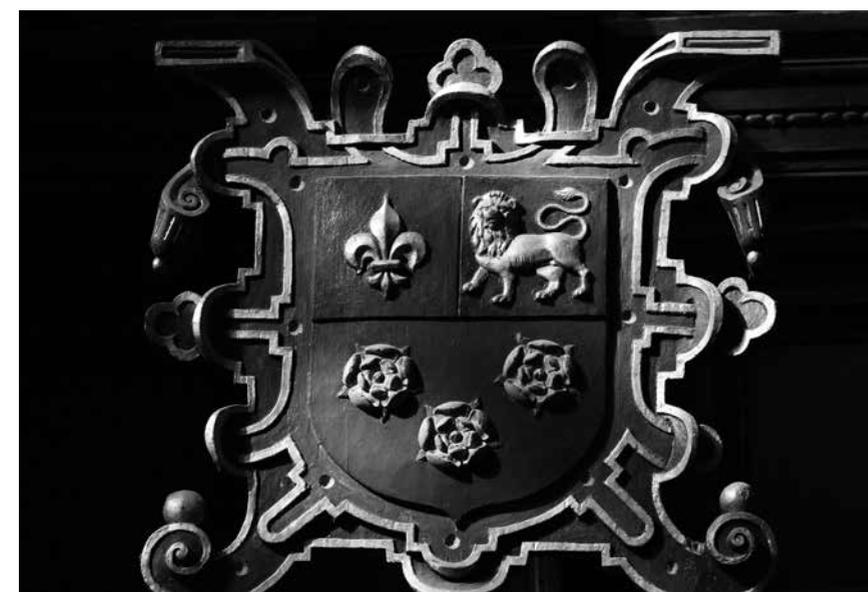
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# Major Promotions, Appointments or Awards

## Fellows

### Professor William Baker

Awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Architectural Engineering from the Illinois Institute of Technology

### Professor Caroline van Eck

Awarded a Doctorate *honoris causa* from the Université de Neuchâtel.

### Professor Matthew Gandy

Elected a Fellow of the British Academy

Awarded the International Planning Historical Society Book Prize

### Professor Simon Goldhill

Elected a Fellow of the British Academy

### Professor Mark Gross

Awarded the Clay Mathematics Institute Clay Research Award 2016

### Professor James Laidlaw

Elected to the William Wyse Professorship of Social Anthropology

### Professor Ashley Moffett and Dr Francesco Colucci

Jointly awarded an Investigator Award by the Wellcome Trust for their work on the biology of human pregnancy

### Professor Clément Mouhot

Awarded the Adams Prize from the University of Cambridge

## Honorary Fellows

### Professor Atta-ur-Rahman

Elected an 'Academician' (Foreign Fellow) of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Appointed as Co-Chairman of the UN Committee on Science Technology and Innovation for the UNESCAP Region covering 62 countries.

### Professor Sir Geoffrey Lloyd

Awarded an Honorary LittD by the University of St Andrews



# Appointments & Honours

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Adès, T.J.E. (1989)	Awarded the 2015 Léonie Sonning Music Prize.
Born, G.E.M. (1997)	Awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2016 for services to Musicology, Anthropology and Higher Education.
Button, S.J. (1992)	Awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2016 for services to Innovation and Technology.
Cadbury, R.V.J. (1958)	Awarded a CBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2016 for services to the Bournville Village Trust in Birmingham and to charity in Warwickshire.
Craig-Martin, M.St.J. (1970)	Awarded a Knight Bachelor in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2016 for services to Art.
Crawcour, E.S. (1949)	Appointed Officer in the Order of Australia (AO) in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2016 for distinguished service to Higher Education, particularly to Asian and Pacific studies and languages, as an academic and administrator, and to Australia-Japan trade and cultural relations.
Frey, Q. (2006)	Awarded the Daniel Pontifex Scholarship 2015.
Greenwood, B.M. (1956)	Awarded the MRC Millennium Medal 2015.
Hart, O.S.D'A. (1966)	Jointly awarded the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences October 2016.

Haslam, J.G. (1988)	Appointed George F. Kennan Professor in the School of Historical Studies, Institute of Advanced Study, Princeton, July 2015.
Hogan, C.J. (1976)	Awarded the 2015 Breakthrough Prize in Fundamental Physics.
Houldcroft, C.J. (2009)	Awarded the Singapore Challenge Prize 2015.
Huthnance, J.M. (1966)	Awarded the 2016 Fridtjof Nansen Medal.
Ignatieff, M.G. (1978)	Appointed Rector of Kozep-europa Egyetem 2016.
Jerome, A.H. (1953)	Awarded an MBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2016 for services to Education and the community in Bradford.
Johnson, H.E.A. (1957)	Awarded the 2015 Lifetime Achievement Award by the Institute of Masters of Wine.
Kiddell, T.C. (1998)	Awarded a CBE in David Cameron's Resignation Honours 2016.
Loveluck, L.E. (2008)	Named the 2016 Words by Women (WBW) Foreign Reporter of the Year.
Luscombe, D.E. (1956)	Awarded an Honorary Doctorate of Letters by the University of Sheffield in 2013.  Awarded the British Academy Medal for outstanding achievement in 2014.
Meurig Thomas, J. (1978)	Awarded the University of Florence Gold Medal for outstanding research in 2016.  Awarded the Royal Society Royal Medal in the Physical Sciences in 2016.

- Moola, R. (2014) Listed in the 200 Top Young South Africans 2016, Science and Technology winner.
- Internet.org Innovation Challenge in Africa winner 2016.
- Google Community of Practice Grant 2016.
- Obstfeld, M. (1973) Appointed Economic Counsellor and Director of the Research Department at the International Monetary Fund from September 2015.
- Rajan, K.T. (1966) Listed in *Great Men and Women of Science* (2016).
- Rex, E.P. (2007) Awarded the TechCrunch Disrupt London Award 2015.
- Stobbs, P.J. (2006) Awarded the TechCrunch Disrupt London Award 2015.
- Tay, A. (2012) Winner of the Cambridge University Composers competition.
- Turnaoglu, B. (2009) Awarded the Sir Ernest Barker Prize for Best Dissertation in Political Theory.
- Twigge-Molecey, C.F.M. Awarded the 2015 Airey Award by the (1965) Metallurgy and Materials Society, Canada.
- Udrea, F. (1992) Elected Fellow of the Royal Academy of Engineering.
- Van Heerden, W.A. (1997) Awarded the ArtGemini Prize 2015.
- Wiselka, M.J. (1976) Appointed Professor of Infectious Diseases at the University of Leicester and President of the British Infection Association.

Wood, S.F. (1992)

Awarded an OBE in the Queen's Birthday Honours 2016 for services to Innovation and Technology.





## Obituaries

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## Obituaries

Antony Barrington-Brown



### **EVELYN ALGERNON VALENTINE EBSWORTH** (1951) was born on St Valentine's day 1933 in Richmond, Yorkshire.

Owing to the postings of his father, Brigadier Wilfred Algernon Ebsworth, in South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and Kenya, Evelyn attended many different schools but finally arrived at Marlborough College where he settled after the war. It was there that he was inspired by the brilliant head of the chemistry department, AK Goard. Evelyn later wrote:

'On account of my huge good fortune in being taught by Goard, I made a point of getting to know local chemistry teachers in Cambridge, Edinburgh and later Durham, to tell them how important they were in fostering talent.'

Much to Evelyn's embarrassment he was rejected for National Service owing to his acute asthma, so he came up to King's in 1951 to read Chemistry as an Exhibitioner at just eighteen years old, which was not usual at the time. This did not hold him back, however, and when he graduated in 1954 he achieved a First. He threw himself into College and University life, taking part in musical activities encouraged by Philip Radcliffe and Boris Ord. He was also befriended by the young Michael Jaffé (subsequently Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum) on account of his love of painting. Evelyn was an enthusiastic member of the Cambridge University Liberal Club, becoming President in 1954 (a position previously held by Maynard Keynes) and he would enthusiastically attempt to enlist freshers each year. In addition to his broad range of interests another trait that was to show itself in these early years at King's was Evelyn's sense of humour. As an undergraduate he was known to indulge in impersonations

of dons such as the Provost, Sir John Sheppard, and particularly the Assistant Tutor, the young Noel Annan.

After graduating Evelyn embarked on doctoral study at King's on silicon nitrogen compounds, and it was during this time that he married his first wife, Mary Salter, in 1955. After the PhD a Research Fellowship at King's followed (1957–59), the second year of which was spent at Princeton University. Back in Cambridge in 1959 Evelyn became a University Demonstrator (and later Lecturer) and Fellow at Christ's College. Professor David Rankin, who was later to be Evelyn's colleague at the School of Chemistry at the University of Edinburgh recounts an episode of Evelyn's life at this time: 'It was during this period that he had an accident in the lab, resulting in the loss of a joint of each finger and the thumb of his left hand. He was holding a jar full of chromium peroxide (a secondary research interest) when it exploded. As he subsequently delighted in saying, he had had a hand in chromium chemistry. It gave him endless opportunities for shocking joking, as when he would put on a rubber glove, dip the finger tips into liquid nitrogen, and smash them on a bench, peeling off the glove to reveal the stumps. Or warning his children of the perils of biting their finger nails.'

New pastures beckoned for Evelyn in 1967 when he took up the prestigious Crum Brown Professorship of Chemistry at the University of Edinburgh. Professor Steve Chapman, who was appointed by Evelyn in 1985, describes Evelyn as being a 'hugely influential mentor. He was generous with his time, encouraging us all, and his own work on volatile compounds of silicon and germanium, and vacuum lines, as a means of making compounds with liquid nitrogen, was outstanding.' Evelyn held the position of Dean of the Faculty of Science (1984–88), during which time his achievements included the reorganisation of Biological Sciences at the University. Tragedy struck in 1987 when Evelyn's wife Mary passed away. By the time he left Edinburgh in 1990, he was presiding over one of the top inorganic research sections in the country, which he had established.

In 1990 Evelyn married Rose (formerly Zuckermann) and in the same year he took up the position of Vice-Chancellor and Warden of Durham

University, a position he held until his retirement in 1998. Long regarded as a first-class university administrator, he put his organisation skills to excellent use there by establishing the new Queen's Campus at Stockton-on-Tees. Durham's reputation as a leading research university increased during Evelyn's tenure. He was loved by students throughout his career, but also had an excellent relationship with the staff at Durham. He supported them in their campaign for better pay in the mid-1990s, and in 1996, after pointing out that a Tube driver's pay corresponded to that of a Senior Lecturer at Durham, he walked with striking University employees in a protest march against under-funding. Evelyn's sense of humour never left him, and he had a habit of coming out with excruciatingly bad puns which were not approved of by all in Durham academia; some even considered such behaviour unbecoming to his role. However, Dame Rosemary Cramp, the distinguished archaeologist at Durham, recalled that 'Ebsworth will be remembered by the way in which he enthusiastically and effectively supported all subjects throughout the University. He and Rose encouraged every kind of University activity. And academic principle was to the forefront of everything he did.'

Evelyn's work as one of the leading inorganic chemists of his generation attracted numerous honours and awards. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1969 and became a very active member, and in 1995 he received a CBE. In 2013 he was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science (ScD) by the University of Edinburgh 'in recognition of his major contribution to Chemistry at Edinburgh'. He was President of the Dalton Division of the Royal Society of Chemistry, and Vice-President of the Royal Society of Chemistry (which he often referred to as the Royal Shakespeare Company!) and chairman of its numerous committees. He was given the Main Group Element Award of the RSC (1978) and the Kipping Award of the American Chemical Society (1980).

After retiring in 1998 Evelyn and Rose moved to Cambridge. Evelyn became Chairman of the Governors of both the Leys School and St Faith's School. In their leisure time Rose and Evelyn shared their joint passion of bird watching which resulted in many trips worldwide. Evelyn had also long enjoyed poetry, military history, growing his own vegetables, and

music, which had been a lifelong passion of his resulting in numerous trips for performances at the Royal Opera at Covent Garden, the Coliseum and Scottish Opera in Glasgow. During his forties Evelyn had taken up the French Horn, although the examiner was not amused when he asked Evelyn during his Grade 5 exam, ‘What pieces are you going to play?’ and Evelyn replied jokingly that he hoped it would be obvious when he started playing them! Another important lifelong facet of Evelyn’s character was his strongly held religious belief, and in 1981 he took part in the BBC 2 programme *God and the Scientist*. Evelyn passed away on 16 July 2015 in the United States. He is survived by his wife Rose, four children (Nicolette, Jonathan, Rachel and Lucy), his sister Helen, and five stepchildren and eighteen grandchildren.



**JOHN PETER FORRESTER** (1967), historian and philosopher, advanced the study of psychoanalysis, its history, key figures, clinical practice and social significance, both in Britain and farther afield. Based in the Department of History and Philosophy of Science in Cambridge, this brilliant, deft and warm-hearted man brought boundless curiosity, unsurpassed stores of information and tough questioning to bear on Sigmund Freud’s talking cure and its place in the modern world.

Born on 25 August 1949 and brought up in north London, John was the son of Reginald and his wife, Minnie (née Chaytow), who had marched together to protest against Oswald Mosley and his British Union of Fascists. John went to Haberdashers’ Aske’s school in Elstree, Hertfordshire, and then on to King’s, graduating in Natural Sciences with a Part II in History and Philosophy of Science in 1970. A Fulbright scholarship took him to Princeton University to work on the history of science with Thomas Kuhn, publishing an early essay on Joule and energy conservation, before

returning to Cambridge. There he delivered talks on the doctor–patient relationship to the Wellcome Unit for the History of Medicine and his first seminar at the Department of History and Philosophy of Science in 1976, a paper on the boundary conditions of psychoanalysis.

In 1978 he completed his brilliant PhD thesis, examined by Frank Kermode and John Wisdom, on the wide range of roles played by linguistic sciences and philology in the development of Freud’s programme. The work was soon published in revised form as the groundbreaking *Language and the Origins of Psychoanalysis* (1980). In the same year, he launched his long engagement with the work of Michel Foucault, whose lectures at the Collège de France he had attended in 1977–78, with a precocious essay on Foucault’s relation with the history of psychoanalysis. Between 1976 and 1984 he held Research Fellowships at King’s.

Michael Ignatieff remembers this time at King’s: ‘We were young together and I cannot call to memory all the conjectures, hypotheses, foolish sallies – especially about Freud and Foucault – that we tossed back and forward as we talked, night after night in our sets at King’s. He was the least dry and desiccated of all my academic colleagues. He loved football, food, French theory, roses and conversation: as fast and as funny as you could make it. He had a wonderful way of cackling and screwing up his eyes when some pun, malapropism, odd conjunction of ideas lit up his fantastic sense of humour. He was also an unreconstructed and unregenerate smoker, impervious to entreaty. That battered roll-up tin of his was inseparable from his being and his casual and masterful way of rolling and lighting up in mid-sentence was deeply impressive. The tin itself now stands, in my memory, as a battered relic of those life-giving and smoke-filled disputations together in King’s in the early 1980s.’

In 1984 John joined the Department of History and Philosophy of Science as University Lecturer, becoming Reader in 1996 and Professor in 2000. A figure of great international repute, his work has been translated into at least eight other languages. He held visiting chairs and fellowships in Brazil, France, Germany, Switzerland and the United States, and from 2005 edited

the major journal *Psychoanalysis and History*. On the death of Peter Lipton in 2007, he became Head of Department, a role he discharged with typically charming vigour. Many generations of undergraduates learnt first from John of the marvels of the human sciences; many of his more than two dozen doctoral students have become, in their turn, leaders across the fields of philosophy, history and the sciences.

John's intellectual achievements are immense. In 1988, with Silvana Tomaselli, he translated and annotated Jacques-Alain Miller's decisive edition of Jacques Lacan's 1953–55 *Seminar*, work that set out a radical critique of ego psychology and, especially in this version, provided an unrivalled entry into the potent mix of subtle pedagogy and penetrating analysis that characterised Lacanian performances. In 1992, he and Lisa Appignanesi produced their remarkable study of *Freud's Women*, a magisterial and extraordinarily witty and accessible account of Freud as Lear. Now in its third edition, the book addresses fundamental questions of feminism and misogyny through the roles and experiences of Freud's patients, disciples and friends, from Marie Bonaparte and Anna Freud to Muriel Gardner and Lou Andreas-Salomé.

The principle that excellence should be recognised and rewarded wherever and however located drove an engaged and winning mix of policy and practice. John helped found the prestigious Cambridge Group for the History of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis and Allied Sciences and the London Psychoanalytic Forum, organised conferences, lectures and seminar series with support from the British Psychoanalytic Society and a range of other cultural and scientific organisations, and led strong and impressive groups of colleagues and students in intense, productive and memorable debates, training sessions, classes and lectures. In London and Paris, he at once became a central figure in major projects and discussions on the place of analysis and its cultural meanings, his magnificently broad cultural command put at the service of friends and co-workers, of a host of innovative projects in publication and in film, in broadcasting and in the arts. In recent years, as a leading member of the Wellcome Trust Strategic Award *From Generation to Reproduction*, John initiated fascinating

studies of histories of gender reassignment and assisted reproduction in relation to the psychological disciplines since the 1950s.

Many of John's own characteristic passions and projects can be followed in three major collections of his essays on the widest possible range of issues in the history and philosophy of psychoanalysis and the human sciences, astutely titled and cleverly organised: *The Seductions of Psychoanalysis: Freud, Lacan and Derrida* (1990); *Dispatches from the Freud Wars: Psychoanalysis and its Passions* (1997); and *Truth Games: Lies, Money, and Psychoanalysis* (1997). Every essay in these collections represents the distillation of intense thought and reflexion in ways that move far beyond any narrow disciplinary confines: on the relation between story-telling and the rhetoric of argument; on what it is to be embraced, or to be trusted, or to dream of being so; on what is at stake in making a collection, and how to cope with its threatening growth or tragic loss; on the uneven powers and strange affinities of teacher and student, therapist and patient. Each prompts speculation and argument whose full potential is doubtless yet completely to be realised. John was passionately engaged with his subject, though, being at heart a follower of the French Enlightenment, never a zealot. He continually enjoyed the conundrum that psychoanalysis – which he recognised had aspects of a faith or even a cult – presented to a sceptic of his rationalist temper. His life's ambition, he explained to his daughter, Katrina, was to reconcile Freud, the doctor of the soul, with Foucault, the critic of medical regimes of all kinds.

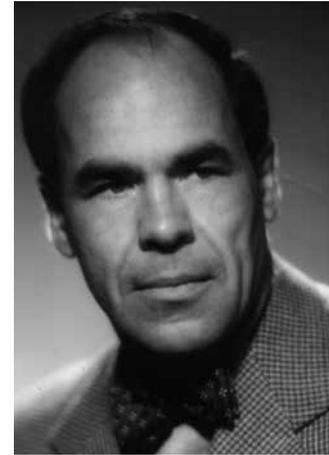
He brought a historian's empirical mind to the task while practising the analytic method of watching out for inconsistencies and contradictions, through which the deepest meanings would emerge. His 1996 paper 'If p, Then What? Thinking in Cases' examined, against a background of logic and classification that had developed since Aristotle, how 'psychoanalytic discourse combines two unlikely features: it promises a new way of telling a life in the 20th century, a new form for the specific and unique facts that make that person's life their life; and at the same time, it attempts to render that way of telling a life public, of making it scientific.' This would be a theme that long preoccupied his attention, evoked here through a virtuoso opening passage

that moves effortlessly between a set of common passions: gardening (especially pruning), casuistry (especially reasoning on the basis of a paradigm example) and trouble-making (especially a deliberately startling subversion of anything taken for granted without adequate reflection). John was putting together a new collection of materials, acquired over twenty years, on *Thinking in Cases*, while his current work, pursued with Laura Cameron, soon to appear in an outstanding book from Cambridge University Press, takes the logic of the case, and the accompanying entanglements and cunning reasons that accompany this kind of work, to something like its culmination.

*Freud in Cambridge* preoccupied much of John's career in many ways: as exemplification, as series of anecdotes, as major intellectual and political projects, and as an exercise in the best kind of philosophical archaeology. Otherwise apparently stolid dons, socialites and savants of the Great War and the Jazz Age emerge here in full-colour complexity, their passions and interests documented in ways that only a scholar of John's energy and intelligence could achieve or – in some cases – stomach. Reflect on the apt words of J.D. Bernal, cited here in John's fine recent essay on the Marxist scientist's psychoanalytic passion in Cambridge back in 1921: 'he talks psychology, rhapsodies and metaphysics, and is immensely inspiring, though he instils in me the spirit of contradiction. We go out inspired, full of life and love.'

Late in life, John became marvellously affable and unequivocally life-loving: 'John could draw the finest thread of silver from the most leaden of clouds,' said one friend. He was always full of shrewd observations and zest for a whole range of pleasures, from growing splendid dahlias and roses to competing at chess to a high level on his computer. John died on 24 November 2015, and is survived by Lisa, Josh and Katrina.

(Thanks are due to Michael Ignatieff, Simon Schaffer and Marina Warner for this obituary.)



**ARTHUR BOYD HIBBERT** (1938) spent much of his later life in self-imposed exile from King's, though he never left Cambridge. He was for many years Senior Fellow of the College but he would not set foot in it. The reasons for this break with the College are not now entirely clear, though he and Noel Annan were at odds with each other as historians at King's, and Annan's Provostship may have been the final straw. But Arthur had many admiring students and colleagues, eminent historians

and writers themselves – among them David Abulafia, Salman Rushdie and Daniel Waley.

Arthur was born on 28 January 1920 at Chesterfield, and came to King's from Alderman Newton's Boys' School in Leicester, a nursery for historians, including J.H. Plumb. His undergraduate career was interrupted by war service in an ambulance brigade, and he was taken prisoner on the island of Cos. On his return to Cambridge he secured a starred First in History. It is said that his Director of Studies, Christopher Morris, asked him which questions he had answered on a particular paper. He said that there had been twelve questions, eight of which he could do easily, but four of which were more of a puzzle. So he did those. And that was typical of him. His historical omniscience was really extraordinary, though he owned up to one shameful gap ('weak on the fifteenth century,' he admitted). He was A.A. Leigh Student from 1946–49 and won his Fellowship at King's in 1948. Daniel Waley, later an eminent medieval historian and FBA, was consoled on this occasion by Christopher Morris who told him that he was up against the best historian at King's since Sir John Clapham. The doyen of Cambridge medieval historians, M.M. Postan, lined Arthur up to do for medieval economic history what Postan was doing for medieval English economic history, and he went off to Barcelona to study the emergence of the city as a great force in Mediterranean trade, the subject of his Fellowship dissertation. But he never finished a PhD and only published

one short article on his Catalan merchants. His Marxist orientation was revealed in a much-cited article about the origins of the medieval town patriciate, published in the new journal *Past and Present* in 1953; the article ranged from Italy to Flanders and England, and it was incisive and challenging, and also based on deep learning. After that a long and valuable article on the economic policies of towns in the *Cambridge Economic History of Europe*, edited by Postan, just about completed his oeuvre.

Those who encountered him remember a kind, thoughtful and highly intelligent teacher who knew how to illuminate corners of the medieval world that were often little studied and rather unfashionable – in Britain in his day, that is to say, but no longer. He was well abreast of the exciting, innovative research in medieval economic and social history that was being conducted in France by historians such as Georges Duby, and became particularly fascinated by the history of heresy and religious dissent. His Special Subject on ‘The Origins and Early Stages of the Albigensian Crusade, June 1214–April 1216’ was lampooned by *Varsity* for its supposed obscurity; but since he taught it the radical heresy of the Cathars or Albigensians, with its belief in its most extreme form in two rival Gods, one good God who is master of the spiritual world and one evil one, master of the material world, has become one of the strongest areas of study in medieval history. Arthur came from a generation that placed an emphasis on teaching rather than writing; his colleagues at King’s, the kindly Christopher Morris and the eccentric John Saltmarsh, were not exactly prolific either. His own teaching career was sadly interrupted by the illness and death of his first wife, Maryon Reford, and he began to suffer such severe back pain that he attended Examiners’ meetings lying on a stretcher. At his peak, he was an inspiring teacher, and supervisions could go on for hours. One might have brought along an essay on something as humdrum as the administration of medieval France, but after a few glasses of neat vodka the subject would have become Spinoza and pantheism.

In later years Arthur was visited at his home in Seymour Street by Hal and Heather Dixon, and wished to leave his house and books – he had a fine collection of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century books, mostly Latin

texts on history and politics – to the College. But his conditions were stringent, and in the end nothing came of it. His appearance in a 2012 BBC programme alongside his pupil Salman Rushdie, who paid handsome tribute to Arthur’s influence on him, was a welcome surprise to many at King’s, who knew him only as a name at the top of the list of Fellows. Arthur died on 7 December 2013.

(This obituary is much indebted to that published on the Faculty of History website by David Abulafia, to whom we give grateful thanks.)



**LISA ANNE JARDINE** (1975) died on 25 October 2015, thereby robbing the UK of arguably its leading female public intellectual, a woman whose appetite for learning was rivalled only by her irrepressible zeal for communicating knowledge to others. Lisa was born on 12 April 1944, the eldest of four daughters born to the polymath Jacob Bronowski and the artist Rita Coblentz. Her auspicious birthplace was Ruskin College, Oxford, which was employed as a maternity hospital for the duration of the war. The towering figure in Lisa’s early life was her father, who treated her as an adult, teaching her chess and playing mathematical games with her. It was to this treatment that she attributed her not sharing the sense of intellectual inferiority felt by many other girls, and it proved the foundation of the feminism she carried into adulthood.

Having passed the Eleven-plus, Lisa expected to go to grammar school, but her father rejected the school on the grounds that it had no maths department, and so she took the scholarship exam for Cheltenham Ladies’ College, where she flourished. Following A levels, Lisa received an offer from St Hugh’s College, Oxford, but this again received the paternal veto on account of its inferiority in maths.

Lisa matriculated at Newnham College in 1963, and began to read for the Mathematical Tripos, but suffered a setback early on when her female supervisor informed her that she would be taught by men where possible, as women were not as good at maths. To a student unaccustomed to such opinions this was a shock, and for a time it soured her against the subject. Following indifferent results in her second-year exams, Lisa switched to the English Tripos, attracted by the teaching of Raymond Williams, whom she knew through her involvement in Cambridge Labour politics.

Following a Master's degree in literary translation at the newly established University of Essex, Lisa returned to Cambridge for her PhD. Initially intending to focus on the King James Bible, she ended up writing about Francis Bacon, supervised by Robert Bolgar of King's. This enabled Lisa to use her knowledge of both of the 'two cultures' identified by C.P. Snow – that is, the sciences and the humanities – the separation of which she shunned throughout her career, continuing to write on cross-disciplinary subjects. During this period Lisa married Nicholas Jardine, who held a Fellowship at King's.

After research and teaching positions at the Warburg Institute, Cornell University and Girton College, and the publication of a book adapted from her doctoral thesis, *Francis Bacon: Discovery and the Art of Discourse* (1974), Lisa was elected to a Fellowship at King's in 1975. In a 2008 interview with Alan Macfarlane, she reminisced about the warm friendships she formed during her brief tenure, recalling her admiration for colleagues Frank Kermode, Martin Rees, Pat Bateson and Bernard Williams, and table tennis matches with Ken Moody and others.

The following year Lisa took up a University Lectureship in English and became the first female Fellow of Jesus College. Lisa's arrival at Jesus, heavily pregnant and with bright pink hair, seemed to promise revolution; for her it brought responsibility and pressure, not least because as the sole female Fellow and designated Tutor for women she became effectively responsible for the pastoral care of all female students. In spite of this, she recalled, the first four students who approached her with their problems were male.

In 1989 Lisa joined Queen Mary & Westfield College, now Queen Mary University of London (QMUL), as Professor of Renaissance Studies, later Centenary Professor of Renaissance Studies, a position she would hold for twenty-three years. She also served as Head of English and Dean of the Faculty of Arts. In 2002, under the auspices of QMUL, Lisa founded the Centre for Editing Lives and Letters (CELL), which moved in 2012 (as did Lisa) to University College London. CELL's mission to develop projects related to archives of the early modern period was very dear to Lisa's heart, and her involvement in its running was marked by the same passion she seemed to bring to every activity.

For the duration of her academic career Lisa produced a steady stream of books on the most eclectic range of topics: *Still Harping on Daughters: Women and Drama in the Age of Shakespeare* (1983); the influential *Erasmus, Man of Letters: The Construction of Charisma in Print* (1993), which Lisa considered her most important work; *Worldly Goods: A New History of the Renaissance* (1996); *Ingenious Pursuits: Building the Scientific Revolution* (1999); biographies of Sir Christopher Wren and Robert Hooke; and in 2008 *Going Dutch: How England Plundered Holland's Glory*, which won the Cundill Prize in Historical Literature.

In the 1990s Lisa found herself increasingly called on to judge literary prizes. She was on the panels of the 1996 Whitbread Prize, the 1999 *Guardian* First Book Award and the 2000 Orwell Prize, and chaired the juries for the 1997 Orange Prize and the 2002 Booker Prize. Rather than going to restaurants, that year's Booker jury of David Baddiel, Russell Celyn Jones, Salley Vickers and Erica Wagner met at Lisa's home, where she cooked for them. Later, the prize having been awarded to Yann Martel's novel *Life of Pi*, the panel went on holiday together to France. When in 2012 a film adaptation of the book duly appeared, they reunited again for a trip to the cinema. This kindling of close and lasting friendships was typical of Lisa.

The conviction, inherited from her father, that no concept was too difficult to be understood by the layperson, was the spur for Lisa's broadcasting

career. She presented *Night Waves* on Radio 3 between 1992 and 1996 and *Seven Ages of Science* on Radio 4 in 2013, and her characteristically wide-ranging essays written for Radio 4's *A Point of View* were later published as two books.

Lisa attributed her exceptional productivity in later life to being a woman: having been a 'serial mother' for twenty-five years, once her children left school she found herself with a lot of free time and was scrupulously disciplined in managing it. A diagnosis of breast cancer in 2004 only made Lisa more determined to pursue intellectually fulfilling projects: she served on the Board of the Arts & Humanities Research Council for four years and was a Trustee of the Victoria & Albert Museum for eight. In 2008 Lisa was invited to chair the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Authority, which she did until 2014. Amid the controversy that surrounded the passing of the Human Fertilisation and Embryology Act 2008, Lisa was an eloquent and passionate public spokeswoman for fertility research, though at times her patience with religious opponents grew thin. A secularist all her life, Lisa argued that it was 'not correct for any church to suggest that they have a monopoly on conscience ... my church is education.'

Her election to an Honorary Fellowship at King's in 1995 was one of numerous public recognitions of Lisa's contribution to scholarship. She also received an Honorary Fellowship from Jesus in 2006, and honorary doctorates from St Andrews, Sheffield Hallam, Aberdeen, and the Open University. Most prestigious among her awards were the CBE in 2005 for services to Education, and, six months before her death, the Fellowship of the Royal Society, the citation of which acknowledged her combination of 'high-level scholarship with extensive outreach'.

Public reminiscences in the days and weeks following Lisa's death recalled her gift for languages (she claimed to speak eight, though admitted her Ancient Greek was rusty), her repeated instruction to her female students to 'behave badly', her collaborative nature, her loyalty, her warmth, her combativeness, and her sheer energy. Stella Tillyard, writing in *The*

*Guardian*, observed, 'She made all kinds of people feel that the impossible was possible and simply insisted that they do it, so they did.'

A proud mother, Lisa once claimed her greatest achievement was having raised three 'well-balanced children.' Two of these, Rachel and Daniel, were the products of her first marriage. Lisa and Nick divorced in 1979, though they remained friends, and in 1982 Lisa married the architect John Hare, with whom she had a son, Sam. She is survived by John, her three children, and four grandchildren.



**JOHN ROGER SMALLEY** (1967), known as Roger, was a composer, performer and teacher who came to King's as the College's first Composer-in-Residence, and later took up a Research Fellowship, staying until 1972.

Born in Swinton, near Manchester, on 26 July 1943, Roger attended Leigh Grammar School. He was a musical boy, and his headmaster father was occasionally obliged to lock the piano in order to get Roger to do his homework. The recipient in 1961 of a scholarship to the Royal College of Music,

Roger studied piano with Antony Hopkins and composition with Peter Racine Fricker and John White, a number of whose miniature piano sonatas he later recorded. He also attended evening classes in composition given by Alexander Goehr, and after graduating from the RCM attended courses at Cologne and Darmstadt led by Stockhausen and Boulez respectively.

In several of his early compositions Roger followed the example of Peter Maxwell Davies in drawing inspiration from much earlier musical repertoires. *Gloria Tibi Trinitas I* (1965), which won the Royal Philharmonic Society Prize, was inspired by a keyboard piece from the 16th-century Mulliner Book. It was not until the late 1960s that the

influence of his former tutor Stockhausen began to be seen in Roger's own music. *Pulses* (1969) for brass, percussion and electronics is based, like Stockhausen's *Stimmung*, on a single chord.

Roger's tenure at King's was most noteworthy for his part, alongside Andrew Powell (1967), Tim Souster (1969), his successor as Composer-in-Residence, and Robin Thompson, in founding the electronic music group Intermodulation, which rehearsed in Keynes Hall. Following its Cambridge debut in February 1970, the group toured widely and successfully, appearing at the BBC Proms on three occasions, where it gave performances of Roger's *Beat Music* for electronic ensemble and orchestra alongside the London Sinfonietta in 1971, and of his *Monody* for piano and electronics in 1974.

After leaving King's in 1972 Roger moved to London, where he continued to compose and to write reviews and criticism, but dissatisfaction with his professional prospects left him restless. In 1974 a timely offer came from Sir Frank Callaway, Foundation Professor of Music at the University of Western Australia in Perth: would Roger be interested in taking up a three-month position as Composer-in-Residence? He accepted, and in 1976, by which time Intermodulation had effectively disbanded, he returned to UWA permanently, at first teaching piano and composition, and eventually rising to the rank of Professorial Research Fellow.

The move to Australia led to a broadening of Roger's horizons. Formerly a performer primarily of new music, for which he received, among other honours, the 1968 Harriet Cohen International Music Award for contemporary music performance, in Perth Roger found himself called on to accompany visiting artists in instrumental and song recitals, and the scope of his repertoire grew accordingly. He took great pleasure in playing chamber music as part of the Arensky Trio and later the Australian Piano Quartet, and in 1989 became the first Artistic Director of the West Australia Symphony Orchestra's New Music Ensemble.

Roger's new surroundings influenced his compositional style, as shown by works such as *William Derrincourt* (1979), a music theatre piece based on the

memoirs of a convict transported to Tasmania, and *The Southland* (1988), an oratorio scored for orchestra, double chorus, didgeridoos, gamelan ensemble and folk group. His music was also informed by the work of Australian-based visual artists such as Brian Blanchflower and Lesley Duxbury, with both of whom he collaborated. A notable success from this period was Roger's BBC-commissioned Piano Concerto, selected as the recommended work at UNESCO's International Rostrum of Composers in 1987.

By the time he took Australian citizenship in 1990 Roger had established himself as a major figure in the country's cultural life. This led to such awards as the Fellowship of the Australian Academy of the Humanities in 1991, the Australia Council's Don Banks Music Award in 1994 and the Australian Government's Centenary Medal in 2001. In 2011 Roger was made a Member of the Order of Australia.

On the occasion of his retirement in 2007, Roger was named Emeritus Professor and Honorary Senior Research Fellow at UWA. He relocated to Sydney, where he continued to compose, but the onset of Parkinson's disease, diagnosed a year earlier, meant that he was no longer able to play the piano fluently, which frustrated him: 'I know what I have to play, but my fingers won't let me do it.'

In tributes following Roger's death on 18 August 2015, former colleagues and pupils remembered him as a rigorous and exacting teacher who led by example, inspiring his students to use their own initiative and expecting them to work hard, but were unanimous in their recollections of his modesty. In an interview dating from the time of his retirement, Roger was characteristically self-effacing: 'I'm happy with my output and the standard I've maintained. I never cheapened myself for quick success ... which is obvious, since I never had it.' Roger is survived by his former wife Sarah (née Roe), with whom he remained good friends after their divorce, their children Rachel and Davey, his brother Peter and his partner of nearly forty years, Pattie Benjamin.

**It is well known that the Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols** was inaugurated in King's Chapel on Christmas Eve 1918; but it was the 1919

occasion which largely established the order of service (including opening directly with ‘Once in Royal David’s City’) which has since become so familiar. Just six days later, on 30 December 1919, in the Cornish town of Newquay – some fifteen miles from Truro, where the origins of the Festival properly lie – a boy was born who, half a century on, would have transformed the Festival and the fame of the College Choir beyond all reasonable expectation. Indeed, for many, whether they knew his name or not, David Willcocks might be said to have invented the sound of Christmas; and an obituary in *The Times* would declare him to have been ‘the nation’s choirmaster’.



#### DAVID VALENTINE WILLCOCKS

(1939) was the youngest of three brothers, all of whom would live to great age. Their father was the local bank manager. Neither parent was especially musical, though David remembered his father’s deep bass voice and his ability to sing very accurately by ear in the parish church choir, where David himself gained some of his first musical experiences. His own ear was famously acute, and he liked to tell the story of how his innate perfect pitch was discovered when, as a small boy, he

proffered advice to the piano tuner who had come to the house to tend the instrument on which David had begun lessons. That encounter led to his mother taking him to meet Sir Walford Davies, then Master of the King’s Musick. Davies, declaring him to be a ‘*true* musician’ after David had, not without misgiving, agreed that he thought he could indeed hear God speaking in a phrase that Davies had played to him (he had not wanted to let his mother down, he told her after the audition), recommended him to Ernest Bullock as a potential Chorister at Westminster Abbey. Meanwhile, piano and cello lessons continued in Cornwall.

The Abbey Choristership commenced in 1929, and important lessons began to be instilled, not just about musical technicalities but also about

pride in a great tradition, and a due sense of occasion. The regular annual visits of King George V and Queen Mary made a deep impression, as did the singing of Handel’s ‘Zadok the Priest’ that accompanied them. Meetings with Elgar, Vaughan Williams and Howells also made their mark. Despite having nearly lost his place due to being persistently caught smoking (his successful self defence hung upon his persuading the Dean that the Matron’s nocturnal searching of his clothes for evidence of the offence was morally dubious) he sang until his voice broke aged 12, whereupon Bullock began teaching him the organ in addition to his continuing piano studies.

1929 had also been a transitional year in King’s, when the fifty-three-year reign as Organist of A.H. (‘Daddy’) Mann came to an end with his death in November, and Boris Ord succeeded him in post. Ord had been a pupil at Clifton College, near Bristol; and it was there that David followed as a Music Scholar – the family finances would not otherwise have allowed – in 1934. At Clifton his musical horizons were stretched by Douglas Fox, whom he revered. The possibility of an organ scholarship at Cambridge was already in the air, and to that end David successfully entered for the Associateship and Fellowship diplomas of the Royal College of Organists, gaining the latter at the early age of 17. It was at Clifton also that his prowess in sport, and especially cross-country running, began to emerge alongside his unusual musical talents.

Leaving Clifton in 1938, he spent twelve months furthering his musical ambitions at the Royal College of Music in London. In December that year he was interviewed and auditioned for the Mann Organ Studentship at King’s. The details – his offering to play from memory any one of twelve Bach preludes and fugues which the Examiners might choose, and his involving the Choristers in the critique and improvement of their own performance in a choral rehearsal – were for decades the stuff of living legend, but already attested to a combination of effortless personal technical mastery with an unerring sense of how positively to engage the other that would be among the hallmarks of a career that would stretch across the next seventy years.

He arrived at King's in September 1939, and had barely unpacked before Chamberlain announced that Britain and Germany were in a state of war. He played for the 1939 Procession for Advent, and the Nine Lessons and Carols; meanwhile, his existing RCO credentials and the looming call-up led to special dispensation for him to take both parts of the MusB degree in his first year: Part I at the end of Michaelmas Term 1939, and Part II in May 1940. He achieved a First in both parts, and was also awarded a John Stewart of Rannoch Scholarship in Sacred Music.

He served with the Fifth Battalion of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, training at various locations around the country before crossing to Normandy in June 1944 where he witnessed and survived heavy shelling which took the lives of more than twenty, including his commanding officer, in the first two days. The following month the Battalion was charged with securing the strategic Hill 112 outside Fontaine Étoupefour. Another commanding officer, 'Dick' James, was killed at an early stage; David and his adjutant took command of a situation in which some three hundred men were killed in a single night, attempting to hold the hill until further assistance arrived. It was his calm and professional conduct in such critical circumstances that earned David the Military Cross, presented to him from the hands of General Montgomery, some months later. He subsequently moved through Belgium, Holland and Germany, where he learned to ride a horse. He did not speak openly about these experiences until much later in life, but the memory was of course profound; some will recall his moving address in Chapel on Remembrance Sunday 2009, in the company of his two brothers who also served and survived.

There was, he claimed, little time to think about music or Cambridge in these years; but along the way he was frequently pressed to entertain the troops as occasion allowed. Not just familiar with all the current popular songs and dance tunes, he perfected too his party trick of playing the piano, hands crossed above his head, while sitting on the floor facing away from the instrument. The Army, indeed, might have claimed him had the pull of more serious music-making not been so strong.

The return to King's, where the Choir had been directed by Harold Darke during the absence of both David and Ord (who been serving administratively in the RAF), came in November 1945, and the task of rebuilding followed thereafter. Having already qualified for the MusB, David now read History and Economics for an Ordinary degree; another First ensued, and he finally graduated in 1946. In addition to his duties as Organ Scholar, Ord enabled him to gain conducting experience with CUMS; during 1947 he also conducted the Cambridge Philharmonic Society, and it was during rehearsals for the *St Matthew Passion* that he met Rachel Blyth, daughter of the Senior Tutor of Selwyn. They were married in November that year. By then David had been elected to a four-year Fellowship at King's. He might have spent those years researching the Restoration composer John Blow had not he received an invitation to become Organist and Master of the Choristers at Salisbury Cathedral, in succession to the aged Sir Walter Alcock. Alcock's funeral would be David's first service in post; he was still in his late twenties.

At Salisbury he rapidly improved choral standards and introduced new repertory, both by contemporary composers and those of the Tudor period. With the Salisbury Musical Society and Cathedral Choristers he gave his first performance of Elgar's *Gerontius*. There was also the occasion when he left an organ pupil locked in the Cathedral at night, and when he blithely instructed the Choir to substitute 'fa-la-la-la' for 'Hallelujah' when the Dean objected to the singing of that word in a Holy Saturday rehearsal for the following day's service.

It was a very happy period, and David was conflicted when, two and a half years later, he was offered the equivalent post at Worcester, a less senior diocese than Salisbury, but a position which would bring him not only within the orbit of the Three Choirs Festival – and in a city where living memories of Elgar were very solid – but also offered the chance to conduct the City of Birmingham Choir. At his first Three Choirs, at Gloucester in 1950, he conducted *Gerontius* again, and Elgar's Cello Concerto. The following year the Festival was held at Worcester, with David as director. Here he repeated two successful premières from the previous year – Howells's *Hymnus Paradisi* and Finzi's *Intimations of Immortality* – as

well as featuring music by composers connected to Worcester: Elgar, of course, but also the Mass in C by Julius Harrison.

David was to get to know Vaughan Williams well during the Worcester years (he had already encountered him during his Abbey Choristership), and conducted most of his major works, including the cantata *Hodie*, commissioned by David for the 1954 Festival. Another first was the Festival première, not without considerable opposition to the treatment of its subject matter from the Dean and Chapter, of Walton's *Belshazzar's Feast* (composed in 1931) at Worcester Cathedral in 1957. With the Birmingham Choir in 1952 he gave the first UK performances of the Duruflé *Requiem*, with the composer at the organ, as well as introducing works such as Tallis's *Spem in Alium* and Tippett's *A Child of Our Time*. Howells, who had already composed the famous 'Coll. Reg.' Evening canticles and several other sets, contributed one for Worcester also.

Amid all this music making, David and Rachel raised a family of four children: Sarah, Jonathan, Anne, and James, who would later die of cancer. Meanwhile in Cambridge the multiple sclerosis which had begun to affect Boris Ord's motor movements was becoming progressively worse, threatening his ability to continue in post at King's. The Provost asked David if he might consider becoming Ord's assistant. Thus in September 1957 David made his third entry to the College: this already seasoned cathedral Organist and Master of Choristers resumed the mantle of something like Organ Scholar to his former master. Eventually the College rationalised the arrangement by appointing David (who had been elected to a Fellowship once more, to a University Lectureship, and appointed University Organist) as Organist and creating the post of Director of Music for Ord. David also renewed his association with CUMS and with the University Orchestra.

These arrangements continued through Christmas 1957, but in January 1958 David formally took over from Ord, and so began that last and most significant period of his association with King's College Choir which would close with his departure for the Royal College of Music in 1974.

David's tenure was quickly shaped both by an early succession of highly gifted undergraduates who would go on to international fame, and also by broader cultural and technological developments. The television broadcast of the Coronation in 1953 had vastly popularised that medium; an experimental pre-recorded and televised *Carols from King's* had been screened in 1954, and was later to become a fixture alongside the always live radio broadcast on Christmas Eve. The LP had superseded the 78rpm record, enabling not only better sound quality but also a greater quantity of music overall, and a longer unbroken length of individual tracks. Foreign travel, too, had become less expensive and more popular, which allowed for an expansion of the Choir's touring activities, already begun under Ord.

Within the College, Philip Ledger, destined to be David's immediate successor, had come up in 1956; David's first Organ Scholar was Simon Preston (1958), soon succeeded by Andrew (now Sir Andrew) Davis; among his first Choral Scholars was the tenor Robert Tear; and in the mid-1960s there would come that group including Brian Kay, Alistair Hume and Simon Carrington who, very much against David's advice, would go on to form an *a cappella* group called The King's Singers. Later, he worked to bring the baritone Gerald Finley to the UK, and to King's as a Choral Scholar.

It was with such forces, shaped by him in the context of the unique acoustic of the Chapel, that he worked tirelessly to produce that instrument of ethereal, pure tone and intonational perfection allied to what might be termed an emotionless emotiveness, that would move and inspire millions around the world, and set a gold standard of choral performance which was envied and endlessly imitated. Nearly thirty discs recorded for the Decca Argo label (and re-released on CD in 2015) include the iconic 1963 performance of the Allegri *Miserere* with Roy Goodman (who arrived for the session directly from a School rugby match; the recording was achieved in a single take) as the treble soloist, Haydn's 'Nelson' Mass, and numerous recordings of the great Tudor repertoire of Taverner, Tallis, Byrd and others.

A 1965 recording for EMI counterpointed settings of selected texts by Byrd with those of his continental contemporaries; in 1969 there came the classic recording of the Fauré *Requiem*, with the young Bob Chilcott as soloist in 'Pie Jesu'. And two discs perhaps knowingly entitled *The Psalms of David* reflect his love of this part of the daily Office; these recordings are witness to the endlessly imaginative and sensitive organ accompaniments through which he would enrich the interpretation of the text. They are a reminder, too, of his insistence that *every* performance by the Choir, whether an ephemeral Evensong before a small local congregation or a grand occasion to be recorded for posterity, must aim at the same uncompromising level of perfection and commitment.

Unsurprisingly, recordings of Christmas music dominate David's King's catalogue. From the outset, he set his own mark on the Christmas Eve service by devising descants for staple congregational items ('Once in Royal', 'O Come, All Ye Faithful', 'Hark, the Herald Angels Sing'), and novel arrangements of well known carols. These were quickly taken up, resulting in the inaugural volume of *Carols for Choirs* (the 'green book'), published in 1961. The impact of this collection of fifty carol and hymn arrangements on the musical and liturgical celebration of Christmas in the United Kingdom and beyond is probably incalculable; the subsequent appearance, in 1970, of a second volume, which helped to cement the reputation of David's chosen co-editor, John Rutter, in no way superceded the first but rather supplemented it, as did several further volumes which were to appear.

David's collaborator on the first *Carols* volume was Reginald Jacques, whom in 1960 he succeeded as conductor of the prestigious Bach Choir, founded in London in 1876. This allowed him to work on a larger canvas than was afforded by the more rarefied College environment, and he relished the opportunity for the next thirty-eight years, until his retirement in 1998. He was keen to champion new repertoire alongside the established classics which were staple Bach Choir fare: although the Choir did not give the première in Coventry Cathedral of Britten's *War Requiem*, it gave the first London concert-hall performance and made, with Britten conducting, the first recording, generally regarded as the definitive one.

(The proximity of Cambridge to Aldeburgh also led to numerous collaborations with Britten for King's Choir and for CUMS.) And even David's formidable repertorial experience and professional contacts were extended when in 1969 the Bach Choir was contracted to provide backing vocals for the Rolling Stones single 'You can't always get what you want'.

Philip Radcliffe recalled David saying that only the offer of the Organistship of Westminster Abbey might tempt him away from King's; but by the early 1970s he felt that he had reached a level of achievement with the College Choir which could be sustained but not bettered, and that it was time for something new. His appointment as Principal of the Royal College of Music came in 1972, and he left King's two years later. In London his role was essentially administrative, but he insisted on conducting the weekly rehearsals of the College chorus. The major achievement of his time in office was the building of the Britten Opera Theatre, fundraising for which was helped by his friendship with the Prince of Wales, whom he had known as a Trinity undergraduate, and who became president of the appeal. David's decade in office also took in the RCM centenary year of 1982; in July of the previous year he had conducted the Bach Choir at the wedding of the Prince of Wales and Lady Diana Spencer in St Paul's Cathedral.

David and Rachel had retained their house at 13 Grange Road, and it was from there that he conducted – in every sense – the three decades of his retirement. He was now free to devote himself entirely to composing, arranging and the ceaseless invitations to conduct, train, adjudicate and inspire which he received from around the country and world. His physical and mental energy were astonishing: he continued surfing into his eighties, and for a long time could outplay squash opponents much junior to him in age. He ran the length of the ante-Chapel after an 85th birthday concert in King's, and conducted at a special Evensong (recorded and subsequently broadcast) which formed part of the celebrations for his 90th. Thereafter the onset of a degenerative illness began to dim the razor-sharp memory and the famous sense of pitch, and he was seen less often in public.

Appointed CBE in 1971 and knighted in 1977, David was the recipient of many honorary degrees and other international honours. King's elected him to an Honorary Fellowship in 1979. He was admired and loved by the many thousands of people with whom he came into contact; in turn, he never lost his love of making music with performers of all levels of ability, and perhaps especially with children, speaking in 1989 of 'the joy of seeing children receiving joy themselves from making music.' Nor did his love of King's ever desert him: interviewed by Sue Lawley for *Desert Island Discs* in May 1998 he chose, and was allowed, the Chapel as his island luxury.

Sir David Willcocks died peacefully at his home in Cambridge on the morning of 17 September 2015. He is survived by Rachel, and by Anne, Jonathan and Sarah. A memorial concert was given before a packed Chapel on St Cecilia's Day, 22 November 2015, when the Choir, Gerald Finley and an orchestra partly composed of David's former students and Choral Scholars were conducted by Stephen Cleobury in works including the Fauré *Requiem*, with which David had been so closely associated.

### **The Council records the death of the following Non-Resident Members:**

**PROFESSOR BENEDICT RICHARD O'GORMAN ANDERSON** (1954) was a renowned Professor of International Studies whose bold and provocative work on nationalism, culture and violence in Europe, Latin America and Southeast Asia transformed the way these issues are studied today.

As a brilliant graduate student under George Kahin in the Government Department at Cornell University (where he was to remain for the rest of his teaching career), Anderson was inspired by the Department's pioneering focus on Southeast Asian nationalisms. Quickly learning Indonesian, Dutch and some Japanese, with what was clearly an inborn talent for languages, he began what he called 'a sort of love affair with traditional Javanese culture.' In works such as his pamphlet *Mythology and the Tolerance of the Javanese* (1965), which revealed how shadow theatre (*wayang*) was used as a means to understand and legitimate difference, he demonstrated the vital interrelationship between culture and politics in fields far beyond Java itself. Going on to found the Cornell journal *Indonesia* in 1966 and later publishing his monograph *Java in a Time of Revolution: Occupation and Resistance, 1944-46* (1972), he cemented an already dominant position as an expert within the field of Indonesian studies.

Having spent two and half years in Indonesia in the early 1960s, he had witnessed first-hand the revolutionary struggle against Dutch colonialism, but was disillusioned by the failed coup in 1965, which led to the murder of hundreds of thousands of supposed Communist supporters. As he wrote afterwards, 'it felt like discovering that a loved one is a murderer.' In reaction, he and colleague Ruth McVey wrote a provisional report on the coup, aimed at debunking the myths spread by official propaganda. Leaked in 1966 and circulated widely in dissident circles, the 'Cornell paper' provoked much controversy and caricature before the authors bravely published it unchanged in 1971. As a result, however, Anderson was banned from his beloved Indonesia for more than two decades, until the fall of the dictator Suharto in 1998.

Undefeated, Anderson shifted his focus north, learning Thai, Spanish and Tagalog and producing a range of revisionist essays analysing the factors beneath counterrevolution in Thailand and the impact of anarchist ideas on Filipino nationalism. In 1983, he went on to produce his most famous work, a study of nationalism entitled *Imagined Communities* (1983, second edition 1991). As with all of Anderson's work, it aimed to shake some of the largest accepted narratives to their foundations, Marxist belief in the power of internationalist ideals most of all. Despite his sympathy for the thought of the New Left, Anderson was frustrated by its failure to explain the steady weight of nationalism upon politics, particularly when wars broke out in 1978–79 between communist 'brothers' Vietnam, Cambodia and China. Nationalism, he argued, was so potent not only because it drew on fear and hatred, but also because it came from love and pride, the belief in belonging to a wider community of strangers whom one might never meet, but still feel, fight, and ultimately die for. The explosion of the printing industry in the nineteenth century, enabled by the rise of capitalism, was at the heart of this very modern phenomenon, allowing people to relate to and 'imagine' each other across spatial, verbal and social gulfs. At the same time attacking the entrenched Eurocentrism of much contemporary scholarship, Anderson located the 'creole pioneers' of nationalism in eighteenth-century Latin America.

Part of what makes this argument so interesting is that Anderson himself refused to fit into the normal conventions of nationality. Born on 26 August 1936 in Kunming, China where his Irish father collected taxes for the Chinese government as a commissioner in the Imperial Maritime Customs Service, Anderson was in one sense a child of the Empire. Yet he quickly developed an awareness of its murky underside, watching his father fight a losing battle against corruption in colonial management. He also became used to upheaval, the family moving first to California in 1941 and then to Ireland in 1945. Here, again, he did not entirely fit in, despite his middle name Richard O'Gorman being in honour of the 'Young Irelander' rebel of 1848. Neither did the category of 'Englishness' quite feel right. Anderson found it 'difficult to imagine myself English' despite his mother's English heritage and the education he received there, first attending Eton and then coming to King's in 1954.

Anderson's relationship to King's was, in fact, an uneasy one. Despite excelling here academically and graduating with a First in Classics in 1957, he was embarrassed by what he saw as a mark of elitism, and would say when reminded of his time in Cambridge that he usually tried to forget it. A large part of his discomfort with his British ties stemmed from a strong disagreement with the actions of the Government in invading Suez in 1956, he having been deeply affected by taking part in a demonstration at King's against the war by mainly South Asian students. Keen to escape, he eagerly took the chance to move to New York in 1957 as a teaching assistant at Cornell, and gained his PhD there in 1967.

A true cosmopolitan and frequent world traveller, his fluency in numerous languages and impressive knowledge of global cultures made him an eloquent advocate for 'a life beyond boundaries', fittingly the title of his memoir, first published in Japanese and recently translated into English. Urging readers to be adventurous and enquiring, he extolled the joys of learning languages, teaching and carrying out fieldwork abroad. He did the same for his students, encouraging their talent and acting as an indefatigable correspondent and critic. With great humour, engagement and erudition, he always captivated and convinced his audiences, whether on paper or in person.

Benedict Anderson died aged 79 on 13 December 2015, in Indonesia, the country that perhaps came closest to having been his true emotional homeland. He is survived by his brother Perry and sister Melanie.

**KEVIN FRANCIS BAKER** (1972) was born in London on 8 December 1953 and educated in Merseyside at St Anselm's Christian Brothers Grammar School before coming to King's to study Medicine.

Kevin was both a familiar figure and well liked around College, where his tall stature and shoulder-length hair cascading well below his shoulders meant he cut a distinctive figure, whilst his gentle and quietly charming demeanour readily ingratiated him with his peers. A keen musician, he

played the cello and guitar, and would often give performances of popular folk songs. Known as a deep thinker, Kevin's interests ranged well beyond his medical studies. Though he had little enthusiasm for conventional religion, he became interested in Buddhism as an undergraduate, using its ideas as a means to address his fundamental questions about existence.

Receiving his BA in 1976, Kevin continued his medical studies at St George's Hospital in London where he qualified as a doctor in 1979. He went on to specialise in emergency medicine and surgery, becoming a member of Royal College of Physicians in London in 1983 and the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh in 1986.

Though an accomplished physician, Kevin was increasingly dissatisfied with mainstream medicine. He never lost his respect for the efficacy of medicine as he had been taught it, and greatly valued the life-saving potential of pharmaceutical, surgical and other interventions. However, he saw conventional medicine as just one tool in promoting a true, complete health, and as a result favoured a more holistic approach. In terms of overarching methodology, Kevin believed that the current focus was far too much on the alleviation of discrete symptoms, with too little regard for the general health of the individual as a whole. This concern would be a major driver in his study of Buddhist and other Eastern ideas. Kevin was also increasingly interested in alternative, often traditional, means of intervention – such as acupuncture and homeopathy – which were not yet recognised by Western medical science.

In some of these areas, Kevin can already be seen to have been ahead of his time. Most notably, the Buddhist-inspired psychotherapy he championed is increasingly – and very successfully – incorporated into NHS clinical practice. In recent years such ideas have even become somewhat fashionable, with Buddhist-derived mindfulness techniques now well known to many lay people.

In the 1990s Kevin took a three-year sabbatical to explore Buddhism and alternative therapies. His pursuit of knowledge saw him travel the world,

spending time in Canada, the USA, Russia, China, Nepal, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand and staying at several Buddhist retreats. From 1992, Kevin's growing frustrations with the limitations of NHS medicine led him to open his own Holistic Medical Practice in Lewes, which he ran whilst continuing to work as a part time GP in the Brighton area. Here he was finally free to apply his own methods and to help patients as he believed they needed and deserved.

In 1998 Kevin's studies of alternative therapy led to the publication, with Peter Deadman and Mazin Al Khafaji, of *A Manual of Acupuncture*. This became a standard text, with a second edition in 2008. In 1999 he met Kym, a medical herbalist. The pair married in 2002 and subsequently had two children, Conor and Caitlin.

Kevin ran his practice successfully for eighteen years, until the family decided to relocate to New Zealand in 2010. Here, he continued to work in holistic medicine in a practice which shared his ideas. As in England, he loved his work and was constantly developing ideas and training in new skills, so as to better serve his patients.

Kevin was diagnosed with colon cancer in 2013. Defying a very poor prognosis, he survived for two years, spending much valued time with his young family. The Bakers returned to Lewes in March 2015, though Kevin's health was already in decline. Kevin died aged 61 on 18 August 2015, in a hospice in Lewes with Kym at his bedside. True to the beliefs of a lifetime, Kevin had no fear of death, seeing it only as a transition to another state of being.

(Our thanks to Ian Robertson for his help with this obituary.)

**PROFESSOR LEONARD GRAHAM DEREK BAKER** (1959) was born on 21 April 1931 in London. Derek (as he was known) was educated at Christ's Hospital before going on to read History at Oriel College Oxford, where he gained a First whilst also serving as his College's Captain of Boats. Such was his enthusiasm at recruitment to the Oriel Boat Club, it

was written at the time that Baker declared, ‘You may not know, but God and I want you to row. Men have been known to defy their maker, but surely not both God and Baker.’

Receiving his BA in 1955, Derek came to Cambridge to take up a position as Senior History Master at the Leys School from 1956–66. He also became a Senior Member of King’s College from 1959.

Derek spent much of his career in secondary education. However, such was his passion for history that he was never content to leave his subject behind at the end of the school day. Rather, Derek continued with his own reading, research and publication in his specialist areas of church and medieval history, regardless of his day job.

Such activities saw Derek awarded a Bachelor of Letters degree from Oxford in 1967. The BLitt was a second undergraduate degree – not awarded in Britain in recent years – for work on a distinct area of personal interest in more breadth and depth than allowed for at BA level.

In 1966 Derek left Cambridge to become Lecturer in Medieval History at Edinburgh University. Whilst in Edinburgh, he met Jean Johnston, whom he married in 1970. The couple had two children, with Simon arriving in 1972 and Amanda in 1974. During his time in Scotland, Derek also published two books, *Studies in Church History* (1972) and *Partnership in Excellence* (about the Leys School) (1974).

From 1979–85, Derek returned to secondary education to become Headmaster of Christ’s Hospital School. He always felt he owed a great deal to his old school, and worked hard as its Head, with little spare time to pursue his research.

From 1986 Derek made the jump both across the Atlantic and back into university academia, to spend the rest of his career as Professor of History at the University of North Texas. Derek remained in this job until 1995, whilst also holding a variety of related academic positions over the same period.

From 1992–94 he was President of the Texas Medieval Association and, in 1992, President of the Middle America Medieval Association. In 1995 he was appointed Director and Editor of *Academia Publications and Media* in Denton, Texas. During this period he was also recognised back in Britain with election as a Fellow of the Royal Historical Society in 1990.

At a personal level, Derek was a kindly and good humoured individual, with many friends. He would always jump with both feet into whatever he was doing in life, in either work or leisure. His focus and dedication made Derek such an excellent research historian, producing meticulous archival work on sources in up to five languages. It also made family life somewhat unique – Simon recalled that there were never any gentle family walks in the hills, but rather ten-hour endurance tests, fording swollen rivers in driving snow.

Occasionally, Derek’s drive would lead him to reckless decisions, as some saw his sudden – but ultimately successful – relocation to Texas. Much more often, though, his excessive focus on what he was doing was a detriment to his schedule: Derek’s time management being so notoriously haphazard, he had a reputation for being unpunctual. Jean did a lot to manage his frenetic, slightly disorganised approach to life, and in turn he was devoted to his wife, with friends noting his completely undiminished affection for her over the years.

Derek and Jean moved back to England in retirement. Derek died on 26 May 2015, and is survived by Jean and their children, Simon and Amanda.

**PROFESSOR TIMOTHY HOLMES BEAGLEHOLE** (1955) was born on 24 April 1933 in Lower Hutt, New Zealand into a well-known academic family. Tim’s father John Beaglehole was an internationally renowned historian, whose name had been made with work on Captain Cook’s life and journals. Despite John’s success in academia, his achievements had not been terribly well remunerated, and Tim recalled the family subsisting on somewhat ‘limited means’.

Despite any material hardship, Tim nevertheless grew up in a wonderfully stimulating environment, the family home filled with art and music and frequented by a wide variety of guests contributing to thoughtful discussions. These surroundings were to have a formative effect on Tim, who inherited much of the interests of his parents.

After schooling at Karori Normal School and Wellington College, Tim followed his father into History with a BA and an MA, in 1954 and 1956 respectively, both from John's own institution of Victoria University, Wellington.

Tim furthered his studies at King's, using his first two years to complete Part II of the Historical Tripos as an affiliated student, receiving his BA in 1957. From here, he won scholarships which allowed him to remain at King's for PhD research on Thomas Munro, a Governor of the East India Company.

Completing his doctorate in 1960, Tim returned to New Zealand and Victoria University, continuing what would become a lifelong association with that institution. Having very much followed in John's footsteps, Tim would overlap with his father as an academic in the Victoria History Department for a full six years. Though he would spend occasional periods away from the University such as in 1966–67 when he was the Harkness Fellow at Harvard, Tim would remain on the staff at Victoria from 1960 until his retirement.

One of Tim's first major responsibilities at Victoria was to act as Warden for the Weir House student residence from 1964–68. The Wardenship of Weir House was not an envied position at this time, as the all-male hall had developed something of a reputation for a rugby culture of hard drinking, womanising and general loutish behaviour. Tasked with keeping order, Tim opted against a typical disciplinarian crackdown, instead engaging with his charges and offering a good deal of freedom so long as judgement was used as to the bounds of reason. In practice, this strategy proved highly effective, and student behaviour at Weir largely ceased to be a problem. Family friend and Weir student Jock Phillips recalls Tim as a civilising beacon of refinement in the hall, holding court in his rooms,

where he could be found discussing fine art over sherry, with Bach records played in the background.

It was during his time at Weir that Tim met his future wife Helen Bisley, who had been invited along to a party by her Weir student brother. Though, at 19, she was very much the 33-year-old academic's junior, Tim was immediately smitten, declaring to the man next to him that here was the girl he was going to marry. True to his word, the pair wed and went on to have three children, John, Toby and Charlotte.

Tim continued to rise through the ranks at Victoria. In addition to his academic work, as his career progressed he became more involved with administrative and other duties in the university. Among other roles, he was Dean of Arts from 1971–75, Chairman of the History Department from 1974–78 and again from 1988–90, Deputy Vice Chancellor from 1983–86 and Executive Dean of Arts from 1992–94. After his official retirement in 1994, he was made Professor Emeritus. However, Tim's involvement with Victoria was far from over, and he went on to be elected Chancellor of the University from 2004–09, and served on the University Council from 2005–10.

This ascent though Victoria was a function of Tim's deep commitment to the institution, which he had privately regarded as 'his' University long before he found himself at its head. His affection and enthusiasm for the place, sustained over so many decades, was particularly clear in the enthusiasm with which he delivered speeches on the subject of Victoria. In 2013, in recognition of such long and distinguished service, the central part of the University was named the Tim Beaglehole Courtyard.

Tim's stewardship of Weir House was representative of an approach that continued to serve him well throughout his administrative career. Tim always sought to foster cooperation and respect between levels in the University hierarchy, and was known for consulting widely on decisions so as to ensure that initiatives served the University as a whole. Across his career, he seems to have had the rare ability to be simultaneously an

effective administrator whilst remaining personally popular with both students and academics. This was even the case during the testing recent years when the necessity to increase fees made for much student unrest. Indeed, his lifetime membership of Victoria Student Association was one of the proudest honours of Tim's lifetime.

Tim made an enormous contribution to Victoria in the development of its art collection from a small staff-funded affair to a major asset to the University. The appreciation of art Tim had inherited from his parents had been amplified and broadened by his time in Cambridge, where he enjoyed attending various museums and exhibitions, and in spending time at Kettle's Yard. In particular, it was in Cambridge that Tim developed the taste for twentieth-century painting which was to serve Victoria so well: his most important acquisition is reckoned to be Colin McCahon's imposing *Gate III*. Outside Victoria, Tim was also heavily involved with the New Zealand National Gallery, serving as a member of its Council from 1978–92 and Deputy Chair from 1979–92.

Over the course of his long academic career, Tim produced a significant number of publications. His PhD research was published as *Thomas Munro and the Development of Administrative Policy in Madras 1792–1818* (1966). It has become a standard text in the area, and was accordingly reissued by Cambridge University Press in 2010. Of Tim's writing, though, the most well-known item is in fact his biography of his father, *A Life of JC Beaglehole: New Zealand Scholar* (2006).

Tim was a keen sailor throughout his life. Starting to crew around the age of fifteen, he learnt the ropes across Cook Strait, which is rated as one of the more dangerous stretches of water in the world. At Cambridge, he spent a summer vacation on a twelve-week voyage around the French Atlantic coast on King's Professor Bryan Matthews's vessel *Lucretia*. The rigours of this long trip on what was an under-crewed vessel forced Tim to pick up a great deal of new knowledge. Later in life, back in New Zealand, Tim would often take Helen, their children and eventually grandchildren sailing on Cook Strait. His greatest voyage, though, was as part of a crew

which sailed a replica of the *Endeavour* from Cape Town to London, following a route based on Cook's first circumnavigation.

Beyond sailing, Tim was always physically active, and greatly enjoyed the outdoors. He was a keen practitioner of 'tramping', the colloquial New Zealand term for hill walking and hiking. He was a keen sportsman, especially in his younger days, when he won Victoria University Blues in Fencing and Harriers.

At King's Tim got involved in rowing, and organised the 'King's Kads' graduate student boat for the 1959 May Bumps. Perhaps something of an historical default, King's reputation at the time was not as a front-rank sporting College, and the humorous name for the boat acknowledged the low expectations of its oarsmen. As it turned out, the crew did much better than expected, winning blades. In later years, Tim would laughingly reveal that the body weights painted beside the rowers' names on the trophy oars were entirely invented.

At a personal level, Tim was known for his wit, and a particularly mischievous sense of humour. He was far from the aloof academic, and loved a gossip and occasional forays into trashy literature. The amiable and generous character which served to make him so well thought of in his career was carried over into all aspects of his life, with his many friends yielding a constant rotation of guests visiting his home.

Tim died of pneumonia aged 88 on 18 July 2015, surrounded by his family. His death was sudden and came as a great shock, as although he had recently been diagnosed with cancer, he had been in otherwise good health and spirit, and was expected to survive for several years.

**ROBERT OLIVER BELTON** (1942) was born on St Valentine's Day 1924 in Henley-on-Thames, the only child of Cyril and Mary. His parents ran a music shop, selling everything from sheet music to early hi-fi and televisions. Bob (as he was known) was educated at Henley Grammar

School, after which he started training as a Chartered Surveyor. During the war he joined the ATC and in 1942 was sent to King's to follow the Short University Course entry system into the RAF. He spent six months there doing various scientific subjects; one and a half days a week were spent on subjects from the standard Initial Training Wing course. When he successfully completed the course in April 1943 he moved across town to the Marshall airfield to attend the RAF Grading School, which was intended to weed out potential failures before they started formal flying training.

Bob successfully completed Grading School and went on to have a very varied but quite short career in the Air Force. He spent a period of training in Pensacola in Florida learning to fly Catalina flying boats, returning to the UK to join Bomber Command. Having been moved to various postings, by the time he was settled in 223 Squadron he was too late for serious operations and was used in various capacities, initially dropping 'window' over Germany and then, in Palestine, providing a freight and mail service in the area. On his return to the UK, he married Betty, who had been evacuated to Henley and whom he had met whilst on home leave. Their son Richard was born in 1946, and Patricia in 1949.

In January 1947 Bob was selected to train as an instructor at Central Flying School at Little Rissington, where he eventually qualified at the highest rating of A1 as a pilot instructor. After leaving the RAF in 1951, he worked briefly for British Aerospace at Filton before joining BOAC as a pilot instructor in 1953. He was subsequently appointed Flight Safety Officer and had a distinguished career in flight safety with his involvement with IATA as Chairman of their Safety Committee, the Flight Safety Foundation in America and as Chairman of the UK Flight Safety Foundation. Bob retired from British Airways (as it was by then) in 1983.

He remembered his time at King's with much fondness. He and his family attended the Nine Lessons and Carols occasionally, queueing for many hours in the cold. However, the value of a College tie was proved when they finally got to the Chapel entrance and the undergraduate usher took one look and said: 'This way, sir,' and the family were led to some very good seats.

After retiring and the subsequent death of Betty, Bob had more time on his hands. He looked forward to Foundation lunches and events at Cambridge and enjoyed coming up for the weekend each time. A very cheerful and sociable man, he loved to talk to anyone. In 2011, at the age of 87, he went with a group of veterans to a reunion at Pensacola and had a wonderful time revisiting old haunts.

Bob had a long life, lived to the full, and passed away on 11 January 2015 after a short illness. He is survived by his children Patricia and Richard.

(Our thanks to Patricia Belton for her help with this obituary of her father.)

**PROFESSOR HERIBERT F. L. BOEDER** (1958) was a philosopher known for his critical work on Heidegger and the history of philosophical thought.

Heribert Boeder was born on 17 November 1928 in Adenau in Western Germany, and aged 19 went to study Philosophy, American Studies and History at the University of Mainz. Afterwards, he moved to the University of Freiburg where he worked with a wide range of renowned academics, including Hermann Gundert, Karl Buechner, Johannes Lohmann and Martin Heidegger himself. In 1954, Boeder earned his doctorate under the supervision of Eugen Fink, defending a dissertation on Plato's early dialogues which formed the basis for his first published monograph, *Grund und Gegenwart als Frageziel der früh-griechischen Philosophie* (1962).

Boeder came to King's in 1958, having been awarded a scholarship by the British Council. He was immediately impressed by the kindness and spirit of his tutors, particularly John Raven, and was always very proud of his association with the College. It was at King's that, with Raven's influence, he began a serious interest in linguistic analysis. The College took on great value for him on both a personal and academic level, and later in life he was delighted when his daughter Maria also attended, matriculating in 1986.

His blossoming career, however, took him back to Germany in 1962, where he worked as a Lecturer at his *alma mater*, the University of Freiburg. His work began to be recognised in international circles, and he was invited to several visiting professorships around the world, including the Collège de France in Paris, the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Oxford. In 1971, Boeder was appointed Chair of the Department of Philosophy at the Technical University of Braunschweig, and in 1988 moved to the University of Osnabrück, where he became Professor Emeritus of Philosophy in 1996. A dedicated teacher with little taste for University politics, he spent his retirement continuing to deliver efficient and inspiring lectures regularly up until the summer term in 2010.

Although the bulk of Boeder's work was published in German, including his major influential monographs *Topologie der Metaphysik* (1980), *Das Vernunft-Gefüge der Moderne* (1988) and *Das Bauzeug der Geschichte* (1994), he was widely translated and read, and contributed to many international edited collections and journals. His first book to appear originally in English was a late but highly acclaimed work named *Seditions: Heidegger and the Limit of Modernity* (1997), a critical rethinking of the history of philosophy and a reassessment of Heidegger's readings of its beginnings and developments. 'Anyone preoccupied by the question of what it means to think "after" Heidegger should study this volume,' Robert Bernasconi of the University of Memphis is quoted as saying, adding that for all Boeder's 'profundity and meticulousness he wears his learning so lightly that the uninitiated ... will welcome this selection of essays as a breath of fresh air.'

A man of great erudition, therefore, Boeder was also gifted with clarity and charm, traits as present in his private life as in his respected academic oeuvre. He had an extraordinary appetite for learning, reading centuries-old editions of Pindar in the original Greek for pleasure over his afternoon tea. A fluent reader not only of English and German but also Latin, Greek, French and Italian, he was also a renowned expert on antiquarian books, at several points head-hunted unsuccessfully by dealers for his skills in buying and selling rare and valuable copies. At home, his own collection was as large as it was well-loved. Boeder did not believe in separating rare books for display, but instead

kept precious antiques sorted by author on his bookshelves, where they rubbed shoulders with ordinary paperbacks. Over dinner he enjoyed fine wines and highly intellectual conversation, and visitors to the household remember a tremendous warmth and joy about him.

He married Anita Philippi (1931–2013) in 1958, and they had two children, Maria and Titus.

Heribert Boeder died on 4 December 2013 in Osnabrück.

**JAMES DOUGLAS BOLTON** (1940) son of PBB (1908) was born on 4 February 1921 in Oundle, where his father Percy was a schoolmaster. James attended Brightlands Prep School in Newnham-on-Severn, from where he won a scholarship to Oundle School. By then, Percy was no longer a teacher at Oundle, having moved on to become a headmaster elsewhere, but was thrilled that his son had gained entry to an excellent school where his former colleagues meant that James would be well connected from arrival.

James was still at school on the outbreak of the Second World War, and enlisted to the Army in October 1939, just a few weeks after the declaration of war. He returned to school the same day, and was able to stay there for the time being.

Latin and Greek were James's best subjects at school, and he proved sufficiently adept at them to win a scholarship to King's to read Classics. James followed his father to the College, where the older man had studied Mathematics. After the disaster of Dunkirk, the Army did not have sufficient equipment to take on James as a new recruit for some time, and so his entry to the forces was deferred by one year. This allowed James to start at Cambridge in the meantime, where he would get monthly letters to confirm the War Office still did not need him.

Beyond his studies, James was a keen sportsman at King's, playing hockey for the College in winter and tennis in summer. He frequently read in

Chapel, took part in a radio broadcast and won the Heath Reading Prize at the end of the year. At Oundle, James had become particularly firm friends with a boy in his form called Clive Moncrieff. As it turned out, Clive went up to Cambridge at the same time to study at Corpus Christi College, and the two saw a good deal of one another.

James had to defer his studies when he was called up to the Army in June 1941. Since he had gained an Officer Training Certificate at Cambridge, it was decided that James should commission, and he was sent to Catterick Officer Cadet Training Unit, with a view to becoming an officer with a field artillery unit.

James passed out as a Second Lieutenant in February 1942, and went on to be posted to the Leicestershire Yeomanry Regiment, which was in turn subsequently assigned to support the newly formed Guards Armoured Division. The regiment moved throughout Britain from 1942–44 as the wider division trained and made its preparations for the allied invasion of Europe.

In March 1942 the regiment was on Salisbury Plain, with James finding himself in the military spectator area in a live fire demonstration of aerial attack. The first plane came in and strafed the target zone without mishap, but as the second made its approach, it rapidly became apparent to the spectators that it had mistaken their enclosure for the target. The flash of machine gun fire sent the crowd diving for cover, but it was too late for many, and a large number of them did not survive. Of the men on either side of James, one was killed and the other shot in the arm. James was extremely lucky to emerge unscathed.

Eventually, the time came for the regiment to see active service. The Leicestershire Yeomanry would accompany the Guards Armoured Division for deployment to Europe two and a half weeks after D-Day, landing at Gold Beach. John was charged with a troop of four guns, with around forty men under his command. With promotion due to casualties, though, he soon found himself leading a full eight-gun battery of eighty men.

The force was part of the Battle in Normandy and Liberation of Brussels. On one eventful day on 3 August 1944, John's artillery unit was providing supporting fire to an advance when it found itself under direct attack by German forces not known to be in the area. The order to retreat was given, and John supervised the withdrawal under fire. However, the driver of the last gun found himself unable to get his vehicle across the difficult terrain, and John sprang into action to take over from him and get it moving again. Seconds after they had got clear, a Panzer shell struck the precise place where they had been stuck, viscerally demonstrating that John's quick action had just saved the lives of the entire gun crew.

As the Allied campaign continued, Guards Armoured Division was moved into Holland as part of the ground forces in Operation Market Garden – the ill fated Allied attempt to seize Rhine crossings with a combination of airborne ('Market') and ground ('Garden') troops. John's unit saw action at Eindhoven and Nijmegen. At Eindhoven, John's artillery had to drive past a stricken column of five British tanks, burning with the crews inside, which had been part of the advance just in front of them. This was a harrowing sight, and one which stayed with John for the rest of his life.

Clive Moncrieff had deferred his studies in Cambridge to serve in the Army around the same time as John, and went on to deploy to Holland as a paratrooper in the 1945 Rhine Crossing. Tragically, though, Clive was killed in action by a sniper. Distraught at the loss of his close friend, John secured leave to find Clive's grave once the fighting had finished. He announced the death in *The Times* with Callimachus's elegy for Heraclitus, an ancient Greek poem in which the author mourns the death of a great friend. Clive's mother contacted John as soon as she saw it, as she knew only he could be responsible. The same poem was read at John's own funeral.

John demobilised in December 1945 with the rank of Captain, returning to King's to continue his degree in January 1946. Previously, he had planned to become a teacher, but decided that there was a better future in law, switching Tripos appropriately. John found it difficult to re-assimilate to student life, and had a constant feeling that he ought to be doing

something more practical, as he had been in the Army. He encountered many men in the same situation around Cambridge, returning from the rigours of combat to finish degrees in their mid-20s, and finding little in common with fresh-faced 17- and 18-year-olds arriving directly from school.

Graduating in 1947, John started his solicitor's training with the Longmores Solicitors firm in Hertfordshire the same year. He passed his exams and was admitted as a full solicitor with Longmores in 1950. John stayed with the firm for the rest of his career, becoming a partner in 1959 and continuing in that role until his retirement in 1990.

However, his working life extended well beyond his employment with Longmores. He held several senior positions in Hertfordshire, serving as the County Coroner from 1960–89, Under Sherriff from 1967–89 and Deputy Lord Lieutenant from 1968 until his death (appearing on the 'retired' list in latter years). John was also a member of the Hertfordshire Law Society from 1951–89, rising to President in 1973 and being selected as the county delegate to the Council of the National Law Society from 1975–89.

Outside the legal world, John served on the Board of the Lee Valley Water Company from 1976–92, having been recommended by a member who was a fellow solicitor. His legal expertise proved highly useful in the role and he rose to be Chairman. John was also Governor and eventually Chair of Governors of Aldwickbury School – a role to which he applied himself with great vigour and with significant benefit to the school.

In 1950, John joined the Territorial Army. He rose quickly through the ranks, becoming a Major in 1953, commanding his regiment from 1963–66 and was eventually appointed a full Colonel in charge of three regiments of reservists. He remained enduringly proud of his regiment being awarded the freedom of Bedford in 1962.

It was through the TA that John met Margaret Forsyth, the sister of fellow Officer Ian Forsyth, in 1958. John and Margaret were married in 1959 and

had two children, Andrew born in 1963 and Kate in 1966. John was a truly devoted father and family man. He was always highly supportive and proud of his children, attending all manner of sporting and other events and going on to extend the same level of interest and affection to grandchildren Emily, Henry, Alice and Thomas.

In retirement, John was able to devote more time to hobbies and to Margaret, with the couple playing tennis and bridge and attending NADFAS lectures together. He remained fit and strong into his 90s, and continued to turn his hand to all manner of physically rigorous DIY.

John was a gifted leader, both in the military and the boardroom, and always conducted himself with the utmost integrity in all his endeavours. John was also known for his keen sense of humour, brought to all aspects of his life from raucous mess dinners with the TA to dry administrative meetings. He is remembered with great affection by those who knew him.

John died peacefully on 15 September 2014, aged 93. He is survived by his wife, children and grandchildren.

**DR JOHN BROWNING** (1943) was educated at Luton Grammar School and came to King's to study History; he then forged a career at the University of Ankara, as a University Lecturer and Education Inspector and subsequently as Head of Foreign Staff. He was also Trustee of the Queen Elizabeth II Coronation Fund from 1952–1975. In 1964 John was awarded an MBE at the British Embassy by Sir Denis Allen in recognition of his services.

John was a very private man who kept himself to himself, and as such there is little detailed information on him. But he was a very great inspiration and fatherly friend to Dr Jamila Groves. He had a keen love of classical music and encouraged her to learn and practise the violin as a young girl, accompanying her and her mother to classical concerts, the opera and ballets in London. This was very exciting for Jamila, aged 10 at

the time. John followed this up by presenting her with her first ever classical music tape in 1988: Bruch's Violin Concerto No. 1. This she listened to time and time again, wishing to be able to play it one day. Some time later she gained a music scholarship to Benenden and believes that without John's early encouragement she may not have achieved and succeeded as she did. Jamila remembers him as elegantly dressed and refined, attending her medical school graduation in 2004, in recognition of the pivotal role he had played in her upbringing.

A prolific letter writer, John possessed a wealth of knowledge that he was keen to share. Throughout his life he maintained a strong interest in classical music, literature and world events, even when he was no longer able to venture from his home.

John spent the last thirty years living in retirement in Hastings. He married Josephine Walshe (who predeceased him) in 1957. John died at home in St Leonards on Sea on 3 June 2015.

(Our thanks to Dr Jamila Groves for this obituary.)

**SIMON HEDLEY BURROWS** (1949) was born in a Portsmouth vicarage on 8 January 1928, the latest member of a family steeped in the Anglican Church. Simon's grandfathers had been the Bishops of Salisbury and Sheffield, and his father, Hedley Burrows, would go on to become Dean of Hereford.

The young Simon won a scholarship to Eton, where he studied throughout the years of the Second World War. Whilst his youth had spared him service, his older brother was killed in action – a loss Simon felt deeply. Simon completed his National Service between 1947 and 1949, before coming up to King's to read Classics and Theology.

Despite such a strong familial association with the Anglican Church, Simon did not feel himself called to ministry until his undergraduate

years. Sitting in a chapel one 6 August, he ruminated on that date's joint significance as the anniversary of the Hiroshima bomb's great destructive horror, but also as the Feast of the Transfiguration. At this pivotal moment in Simon's life, he was subject to a vision of God effecting healing, via his son Jesus, and immediately resolved to enter the priesthood.

Simon graduated from King's in 1952, going on to Westcott House to begin his clerical training. From Westcott, he went on in 1954 to be Curate at St John's Wood Church in London, where he revelled in his close proximity to Lord's Cricket ground. At St John's Wood, Simon was ordained Deacon in 1954 and Priest in 1955.

Leaving St John's Wood in 1957, he arrived back in Cambridge to become Chaplain of Jesus College. Young and still a bachelor, Simon could well relate to his student charges, and proved both popular and well respected. Even at this early stage in his career, Simon was already notable for his emphasis on positive and practical activity; engaging in the usual academic theological debates around College but also encouraging students to venture outside Cambridge to assist with Franciscan-led missions to the North of England. The decision of several students to follow Simon into ministry is testament to his impact at Jesus.

In 1960 Simon married Janet Wood, a Girton undergraduate, just before leaving Cambridge to become Vicar of Wyken, a large new housing estate on the edge of Coventry. With a parish of over twenty thousand people yielding an enormous congregation and a Sunday School numbering in the hundreds of children, the ninety-seater Norman church Simon inherited was entirely inadequate. Consequently, the 'Be a Brick, Buy a Brick' campaign was launched and, five years later, the new Church of the Risen Christ was consecrated after considerable efforts from Simon.

He moved on to Holy Trinity, Fareham in 1967, where he set up a Team ministry. This was an innovative move, and one that initially met with some controversy. However, Simon convinced the doubters and made a success of the arrangement. Indeed, in his time at Fareham, Simon

excelled both as a preacher and as an administrator, with his inspirational sermons and dynamic leadership style soon earning him a reputation as one of the best parish priests in England. Also, in an interesting twist of fate, one of the young curates whom Simon trained at Fareham was Peter Allen (now the Reverend Canon), who knew Simon from his student days at Jesus College.

In line with his exemplary performance as Vicar, Simon was consecrated Bishop of Buckingham, an Episcopal Area within the Diocese of Oxford, in 1974. He remained in this post for a full twenty years, presiding during a period of significant growth and development for the new town of Milton Keynes. Simon was a passionate ecumenicalist and profoundly shaped the Anglican presence in Milton Keynes with his support for shared places of worship. The crowning achievement of Simon's ecumenical agenda was the consecration in Milton Keynes of the Church of Christ the Cornerstone in 1992. Shared between five Christian denominations, this was the first ecumenical city centre church in the United Kingdom. In general, Simon's stewardship left the Church of England, and Christian churches more generally, with a strong foothold in the new town.

Throughout his career, the particular character of Simon's personal faith greatly informed and enhanced his ministry. Simon's belief was strong and uncomplicated, and he was always far more concerned with practical service to God and his parishioners than with abstract theological issues. Simon's approach to such matters can perhaps be summed up by his response to an overly clever question from an undergraduate at Jesus College, that he would 'rather be wrong with Jesus of Nazareth than right with anyone else.'

Simon always retained what proved to be an infectious enthusiasm for the practical side of his vocation. His desire to see the Church adapt and prosper in the modern context would frequently lead him to be a force for modernisation and reform. His clear vision of a Church better able to serve God and its parishioners allowed Simon to push forward with certainty where others might have equivocated. The resulting style of leadership was straightforward and pragmatic, with Simon readily displaying both the

courage to make innovative decisions and the strength of conviction and character to bring opinion with him.

Besides initiatives like his Team ministry in Fareham and the ecumenical churches in Milton Keynes – the most radical policy of his career – Simon was a long-time supporter of the ordination of women. It is notable that he did not stop at advocating for female priests in principle, as did many, but actually went out of his way to offer personal support to female colleagues.

This concern to offer both practical and emotional support where he could was a constant across Simon's work. In particular, his dynamism as a leader was always alloyed with a sincere sense of care towards those whom he led. Those who trained as curates under Simon when he was a vicar, or served as priests under him when he was a bishop, have widely spoken of him as an ever reliable source of nurturing encouragement and wise counsel. It is demonstrative of Simon's attitude to those under his authority that he not only remained long-term friends with all thirteen of the curates he trained at Fareham, but was personally proud of this achievement.

All aspects of Simon's clerical career were greatly facilitated by his considerable aptitude for communication. This gift was readily observed in the stirring clarity of his sermons, and in the effectiveness he brought to matters of church business. Certainly, he could never have been such a successful innovator if his vision for change were not allied to a strong ability to inspire others to his cause and to coordinate their collective efforts.

Many also recall how Simon's talent for expression was applied to the brief but perfectly expressive notes and postcards he sent to friends and colleagues at important moments in their lives. These messages elegantly condensed all of the affection and wisdom which he would have wished to convey in person into a very few well chosen words, and were accordingly much treasured by the recipients.

Simon retired as Bishop of Buckingham in 1994, though he was given great joy by being recalled soon after to preside over the first ordinations of

women in his old diocese. In retirement, Simon and Janet moved to Winchester, where both had family connections. Though Simon was still involved with the Church, serving as an Honorary Assistant Bishop for the Winchester Diocese, he found himself with more time to enjoy pleasures such as the long country walks and appreciation of R.S. Thomas's poetry, both constants throughout his life. Simon and Janet had always been keen hosts, and in retirement their house was especially well visited by a steady stream of friends and relatives.

In his latter years, Simon was to fall victim to vascular dementia. He was lovingly cared for at home by Janet until the final few weeks of his life. He died aged 86 on 5 August 2015, the day before the Feast of the Transfiguration that had so inspired him as a young man. He is survived by Janet and their five children Philippa, Frances, Giles, Rebecca and Jeremy.

**GEORGE ADRIAN HAYHURST CADBURY** (1949), known as Adrian, was born on 15 April 1929, the son of Joyce and Laurence Cadbury, who was then the proprietor of the *News Chronicle*, Director of the Bank of England and Chairman of Cadbury brothers during the post-war years. Adrian was great-grandson of John Cadbury, a Quaker who from 1824 was a tea and coffee merchant in Birmingham and later manufactured cocoa powder. It was John's sons who developed a chocolate recipe in 1866 and went on to build the famous Bournville Village near Birmingham and who introduced the Dairy Milk brand in 1906, making Bournville the world's biggest chocolate factory.

Adrian had five siblings, three of whom died young. He was educated at Eton before undertaking National Service in the Coldstream Guards. He came up to King's in 1949 to read Economics under Lord Kaldor. At King's Adrian pursued his keen interest in rowing. He replaced Alastair Eddie as stroke for the King's first boat in 1950, and, along with another King's student, G.T. Marshall, he represented the University in the annual boat race against Oxford in 1952. The May Bumps of 1952 were particularly memorable for the King's Boat Club and, to this day, are considered their most successful: the King's first to fifth boats

jumped four, one, four, nine and four places respectively. In July of that same year, Adrian rowed for Great Britain in the Helsinki Olympics, finishing fourth in the coxless fours. He has been quoted as describing the experience as 'the greatest thing that ever happened to me.' In recent years Adrian worked as a fundraiser for the King's Boat Club in addition to supporting the restoration of the Chapel Organ, the Chapel Foundation appeal and the Supplementary Exhibition Fund for student support.

It was not initially the intention that Adrian would work in the family business. Plans changed however after the death of his eldest brother Julian who died in a road accident in 1950. Adrian therefore joined the family business straight from University. He had already gained some experience working in the post room as a teenager, but after graduation spent his first eighteen months in the company working in different departments, even hand painting the chocolate boxes. He was later to say that this experience taught him the importance of teamwork: 'You listen, learn, get to know and work together. It is one of the biggest lessons.' Adrian married his first wife Gillian (née Skepper) in 1956 and became a director of Cadbury Bros in 1958.

Adrian was a man of principle. He fought against old boys' networks, something which could be difficult to square with his role as a dynastic inheritor of the chair of one of Britain's largest public companies. He made his views clear however, famously stating that if two equally talented candidates applied for the same job and one of them was a Cadbury, the non-Cadbury would be appointed. He remained a practising Quaker throughout his life, and applied its principles to the conduct of business. His sincerity earned him wide respect from those in business and public life. It was in 1969 when Adrian became Managing Director that the company merged with Schweppes, leading to a challenging period of change resulting in a more diverse range of products. With his Quaker background Adrian had reservations about Schweppes being a business closely associated with alcohol, but he remarked, 'at least we were buying the company that supplied the tonic and not the gin.' Difficult decisions were never buried by Adrian, but tackled head on: 'Shelving hard decisions,' he said, 'is the least ethical course.'

From 1970 until 1994 Adrian was a Director of the Bank of England, making him one of its longest-serving Directors of modern times, and he was also a Director of IBM from 1970 until 1994. In 1975 he became Chairman of Cadbury Schweppes. His younger brother Dominic became Chief Executive in 1984 and the two Cadbury brothers proved to be an extremely successful team. Although considered to be vulnerable to takeover bids during these years, Adrian managed to ensure that the company retained independence and it flourished with him at the helm. He took retirement at the end of 1989 when the chair passed to Sir Graham Day, the first time that role had been held by a non-family member. It was acknowledged at the time that Adrian had transformed the company from a family fiefdom into an international player on the world stage. After retirement Adrian kept a close eye on the direction the company took but could do nothing to prevent a successful takeover bid in 2010 by the American processed foods company Kraft which he described as a tragedy, and made clear to Kraft that they had a duty to look after the company's employees. He and his brother Dominic expressed their feelings strongly in a letter to *The Daily Telegraph*: 'A bidder can buy a business. What they cannot acquire is legitimacy over the character, values, experience and traditions on which that business was founded and flourished.'

It was in 1990 when he published his influential *The Company Chairman*, a handbook of good practice. The following year the Financial Reporting Council, the Stock Exchange and the accountancy profession asked him to lead an inquiry into corporate governance. The report was published in 1993 and became known as the 'Cadbury Code', and recommended such things as dividing power between chairmen and chief executives, appointing non-executive directors with stronger powers, and fuller disclosure of directors' pay. Cadbury was modest about the impact of the report, stating 'codes will not catch rogues ... we cannot be a corporate nanny.' Nevertheless, leading companies were keen to declare themselves compliant with the code, and it is still recognised around the world as the starting point on company management. As one commentator remarked, 'it bore his hallmarks – clarity of analysis, attention to detail, moral certainty and an expectation that people will behave well if properly encouraged –

which marked out an exceptional business career which turned a family chocolate business into a worldwide empire.' He was especially proud of having typed the first draft of the 'Code' on his own word processor. Not surprisingly, Adrian was once described as 'the City's own social worker'.

Adrian's wife Gillian died in 1992. He was married again in 1994 to Susan Sinclair. During the previous decades Adrian had kept close ties to his roots, encouraging industry and commerce in the Midlands, being a patron of many trade associations and community projects in the region, promoting local charities, and serving in the role of Deputy Lieutenant and former High Sheriff of the West Midlands. Between 1979 and 2004 he served as Chancellor of Aston University, helping to build it up to rival the University of Birmingham. During his long-lasting relationship with the University he also chaired its Development Board and was one of its most generous supporters. After stepping down as Chancellor he contributed to undergraduate and graduate courses, lecturing especially on governance, business ethics and corporate social responsibility. As part of the sixtieth anniversary celebrations of Aston Business School in 2008, Adrian was awarded a rare Beta Gamma Sigma Business Achievement Award. Aston Business School's MBA lecture theatres were also named after him and his wife, in recognition of their long association with the University.

His work over many decades attracted a variety of honours and awards. He received a Knighthood in 1977, was given the Freedom of the City of Birmingham in 1982, made a Companion of Honour in January 2015 and received several honorary degrees (from Universities including Aston, Birmingham, Bristol and Cambridge) in recognition of his contribution to commerce, corporate governance and public life over many years. In 1995 the Royal Society of Arts awarded Adrian its Albert Medal and in 2001 he received one of the International Corporate Governance Network's inaugural awards. In early 2008 he was made an Honorary Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales (ICAEW).

On his death on 3 September 2015, Cadbury released the following statement about Adrian: 'Sir Adrian was not only a legendary figure for

every Cadbury employee, past and present, but he was also genuinely loved. He was unfailingly polite to everyone he met within the business and was on first-name terms with many of them, regardless of where they worked ... he was a true gentleman who will be sadly missed from Bournville to every corner of the world splashed by Cadbury purple.' Tributes came from far and wide, and they all discuss Adrian's sense of loyalty, his home-loving nature and tremendous modesty. He is survived by his three children from his first marriage to Gillian. His second wife, Susan, passed away in 2010.

**SIR MICHAEL JOHN SINCLAIR CLAPHAM** (1930) died in November 2002 at the age of 90. He was a senior executive of ICI who became President of the Confederation of British Industry at a time of industrial action and soaring inflation. Unusually for a senior executive at ICI, he was neither a chemist nor an engineer but a master printer by trade.

Michael was the son of a distinguished Cambridge economic historian, Sir John Clapham, who was Vice-Provost of King's. As a child, he attended the Choir School and sang in Chapel as a Chorister before being educated at Marlborough. From there he returned to King's to read Classics, graduating in 1933. He enjoyed being in the college of E.M. Forster, Dadie Rylands and John Maynard Keynes, and this cultured environment led him to a love of good books which, for Michael, led naturally on to an interest in printing. Michael's most famous boast was that he had drunk tea with Marshall, claret with Pigou and brandy with Keynes. He began to collect his own library, and built his first makeshift press with his friend Tim Munby, the purpose of which was to create Valentine cards destined for all the girls they knew at Newnham. Walter Lewis from the Cambridge University Press generously lent them the type and they managed to produce quite an elegant card. One girl, Elisabeth Rea, who was the daughter of the Liberal Chief Whip, had won Michael's heart but her parents would not hear of an engagement to a penniless undergraduate.

After his graduation, Michael was offered an apprenticeship by Walter Lewis, which he accepted after undertaking a memorable trip to Greece and the Near East, accompanied at a discreet distance for some of the way by Elisabeth. He

learned to set type by hand and mastered the precise engineering of printing while also learning skills of technology and managing other people. He finished his apprenticeship by printing a book himself which satisfied Lewis's high standards. Tim Munby discovered the manuscript letters of Leigh Hunt to his son Vincent while Michael was serving his apprenticeship, and he and Michael published them in 1934. Tim was concerned about the cost of binding but Michael insisted on binding six copies in red morocco, confidently claiming that one never regrets the extravagances of one's youth.

Michael needed paid employment in order to be in a position to marry Elisabeth. He was offered a position at Lund Humphries, the Bradford printers, when they were at the height of their success as innovative printers with a specialism in the relatively new field of photolithography. He and Elisabeth were married in 1935 and moved into a stone-terraced house, where they enjoyed the Yorkshire countryside and picnics with the Henry Moores.

In 1938, Michael unexpectedly received a letter from ICI asking whether he would be interested in working for them as manager of the Kynoch Press. The previous postholders had left and quality was suffering. The couple, who were by now expecting their first child, moved to Edgbaston which was to be their home during the war years. Michael was warned that the job was likely to be a dead end for him, but was keen to take it.

During these years Michael was put in charge of a team of special constables whose job was to patrol the perimeter of the factory at night. He also had to protect the staff in the event of an air raid, organising bomb shelters and a control room. He had to listen for signs that enemy bombers were heading towards Birmingham and make a judgement about whether the factory was in danger and whether he needed to sound the alarm. In 1941 a bomber headed straight for ICI. Michael's planning meant that only three hours' work was lost and the vital supply of ammunition for Hurricanes and Spitfires was unharmed.

One of the turning points in his career came in 1942 when he was presented with the difficult technological problem of cutting a large

number of very small holes in a sheet of material with a great deal of precision. He was told that producing this impossibly fine mesh was of utmost importance, but no-one would explain why. At first Michael attempted to undertake the task by using some of the principles of printing technology, using the ways in which newspaper photographs were printed, but the required degree of precision could not be obtained. By a stroke of genius he reversed the way of looking at the problem, starting with the holes in position and building the material around them through electrolysis, which was successful both as a concept and as a production process. From this breakthrough, remarkably, the isotope diffusion barrier which was used in the preparation of the atomic bomb was developed: quite a feat for someone whose degree was in Classics.

His career in ICI was one of constant progression, beginning with great responsibilities from a young age and ending with his final six years serving as Deputy Chairman. He was an outstanding President of the CBI at a time when the economic difficulties of the country brought the CBI into regular contact with the TUC and the Government, and was appointed KBE in 1973. He served as President and as Chairman for an impressive range of organisations. Following his retirement, he continued as Chairman of BPM Holdings and Deputy Chairman of Lloyds Bank.

Despite his enormous output in professional life, Michael also had time for his family, where he was a firm but loving father with a special tenderness for his last-born son Giles, who had Down's Syndrome. Michael worked with Solden Hill House in Northamptonshire, where Giles eventually lived, giving generously of both time and money. He enjoyed narrowboats and yachts, maintaining a passion for sailing all his life, and was a cordon bleu cook as well as a keen traveller. Every Friday he kept open house for his friends, with delicious food washed down with exceptional claret.

When Michael died after a long and exceptionally fulfilling life, his death certificate required a statement of his profession, and the family chose the one of which he was the most proud. The certificate says 'printer'.

**DR GARETH JOHN CHARLES DAVIES** (1986) came to King's at the relatively advanced age of 46, studying Philosophy Part I and Social and Political Science Part I, gaining his degree in 1989. Gareth was born in Kent, and then spent his early years in Wales, where he maintained strong connections throughout his life, before moving to Coventry with his mother. He had several jobs, working as a fireman, mining the coalface (shot-blasting facings and headings) to working abroad as a civil engineer, spending much of his life abroad in Saudi Arabia, Nigeria and Tanzania. However, he had always wanted to follow his academic inclinations and whilst he was overseas he studied for his O and A levels. This enabled him to fulfil his dream of studying for a degree at Cambridge.

On leaving King's, Gareth got a job with the Forestry Commission, where he met Alan Rees, and through him regained his passion for dogs, buying his first Labrador. Gareth was also keen to pursue his academic interests, obtaining a PhD from Aberystwyth University on the subject of 'The effect on South Wales communities of the closure of the mines'.

Gareth had always been an outdoor person, and before taking up trialling dogs his great love had been climbing, which he accomplished with the great single-mindedness he showed in everything he did. He climbed all the major peaks in the UK, as well as many in Europe, such as Mont Blanc. He also continued to play rugby into his late forties. Although Gareth could, on occasion, appear serious and slightly dour, he had, in fact, once been a Teddy Boy.

Gareth had a long association with the Usk Valley Working Gundog Club, serving on the Committee for a number of years, helping to clarify and rewrite the rules, acting as Retriever Test Secretary and Field Trial Secretary, running very popular training days. He liked to say it was the owners he was training, rather than the dogs. He entered his own dog in IGL (International Gundog League) competitions, and was awarded a Certificate of Merit on both occasions. A highlight of his career was when his dog, Ropehall Star, became Field Trial champion. Gareth, a man not prone to show emotion, on that occasion was moved to tears. He also co-

wrote a book, with Graham Cox, on the history of the IGL, published the year before he died.

He met his future wife in Porthcawl and married her on Christmas Eve 1960. Gareth died on 9 December 2014, and is survived by Angela, a daughter and two sons and four grandchildren.

**ALAN GEORGE DAVIS** (1944) died in 2004 following open-heart surgery.

He came to King's in 1944 from the Wirral Grammar School to read Natural Sciences, and played an active part in College life, especially as a sportsman. He became Captain of King's Rugby Club and also played cricket and occasionally soccer for the College; he was affectionately known as 'Hoss' and established something of a reputation as a chef with a penchant for cooking breakfast menus at teatime.

After graduating, Alan joined Unilever as a management trainee in Merseyside, and was posted two years later to Nigeria where he worked as Production Manager in Lagos. In 1955, Alan was married to Pat Comish, the sister of his King's friend Doug Comish, and together they returned to Nigeria where Alan had responsibility for building and running a factory at Abba. They had two daughters, Mandy and Susan, and returned to England in 1962. Alan was appointed Production Manager at Van Den Bergh's on the Wirral, close to his childhood home, and a succession of mergers led him to become Works Manager at Quest Foods. John left Unilever in 1983 and continued as a consultant in the food industry until his retirement in 1990.

Alan was a keen golfer and also a member of the Rotary Club, where he was held in high esteem. He played a very active part, organising and sorting food parcels at Christmas for elderly people in the area while wearing the ridiculous bright blue hairnet that food hygiene regulations required, and playing Father Christmas at various events.

Both Mandy and Susan married, and Alan and Pat had six grandchildren, two boys and four girls. Sadly their first granddaughter Victoria contracted

leukaemia and died in 1992. Alan and Pat were devoted to her, and after her death became closely involved with Claire House Hospice in the Wirral, volunteering and fund-raising with energy. Alan was awarded the Paul Harris Fellowship in 2003, the highest honour in the Rotary Club, in recognition of his community service and work for others.

**PHILIP WILLIAM DAY** (1941) was born in Peterborough on 11 July 1922 and enjoyed a happy childhood and strict though loving upbringing. Philip (known as Phil) was the youngest of three brothers. Closest in age to his brother Mick, together they enjoyed walking, cycling and playing around the local countryside and villages.

After studying at Deacon's School, and passing his School Certificate, Phil was awarded a County Scholarship to King's, which he took up in 1941. Initially he studied Mathematics but admitted that it was too hard for him so he switched to Physical Sciences after the first year, specialising in Electrical Sciences. The three-year Tripos was completed in two years during the War so he graduated in 1943, having made many friends at the University, many of whom he kept in touch with all through his life. He later told many stories of fire watching from the roof of the College Chapel, and was fully involved with the Civil Defence in and around Cambridge. He did not have time to take his MA because of the War, and was persuaded by his granddaughter Laura (herself an alumna of King's) and other family members to take it sixty years later, when he was the oldest in the Graduation ceremony.

On graduation in 1943 Phil joined the Royal Engineers to begin Officer training. This was not the only option: the family saddlery business, which he was expected to join, was a protected occupation, but his strong sense of duty led him one day to the enlistment office in King's Lynn. Unfortunately, he had not read his papers properly and had arrived a week early, only to be sent away and told to come back the following week at his own expense. After a few months of military training, Phil took command of a searchlight battery unit where his electrical science knowledge was put to work. Soon afterwards he was moved on to radar units, and by the end of the War he was in command of searchlight and radar defences on

Orkney. He was also required to organise activities to maintain morale, and perhaps most importantly, as the senior Army officer in the region, ensure that the pay got through every week. Phil told many stories of hardship and fortitude regarding the delivery of the pay chest, ranging from charging through deep drifts of snow in a Mighty Antar tank transporter unit, to having to call out Navy divers when the pay chest fell into the sea while being unloaded during a storm.

While stationed in Norwich after the war, Phil met his future wife Betty at a dance in Fakenham only a short distance from her home. He was demobilised in 1947 and they were married in July 1948, subsequently enjoying sixty-six years of marital harmony before Betty passed away not long before her husband. On demobilisation, Phil took a job with the Wessex Electricity Supply Company as a linesman. This meant that their married life started in the south-west, a long way from both their families, a state which continued until retirement enabled them to move to Stamford, close to their roots.

Phil loved the Wessex job, since as a boy he had had a passion for climbing trees, and the job entailed climbing electricity poles – and being paid for it. Phil was then promoted to work as Assistant to the Chief Engineer at Head Office in Bristol, and then after three years he joined his eldest brother Peter's small company. However, this did not turn out as well as he had hoped and he moved to an electrical switchgear company in South Wales where, as Chief Contracts Engineer, he and his wife and growing family enjoyed a happy life in Cardiff. He made another career change while there, starting and running the company's apprentice training school, and realising thereby another great passion for training and mentoring young people. An industry recession in the late 1960s led to another move, this time to the Home Counties where, following a robust discussion with the MD about the calibre of trainees coming into his Department, he founded the Watford and District Engineering Training Group. Phil's commitment, professionalism and tremendous knowledge of a wide range of engineering training led to the success and growth of the group, and he was popular with many people at all levels. He retired as head of a very successful small company in 1983, when he and Betty were able to move to Stamford.

In his very active retirement, the Peterborough and Stamford area benefited from Phil's expertise in youth training and youth opportunity schemes. At the same time he acted as a training consultant for several companies in the east of England. His last consultancy job finished when he was 74, at which point he did retire – although he went on to set up a local Neighbourhood Watch scheme and play a very active role in the Church, the University of the Third Age and Probus, whilst indulging his lifetime passion of gardening.

Phil remained active until his early 90s; he gave up driving on his 90th birthday and got an electric scooter instead, on which he enjoyed charging around the town. A devoted grandfather and great-grandfather, Phil leaves four children, nine grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

(We are grateful to Andrew Day for this obituary.)

**WINTON BASIL DEAN** (1934) was born in Birkenhead in 1916, the eldest son of theatre director Basil Dean. Winton was educated at Harrow, where he proved an excellent scholar in general, but with a special affinity for Classics which saw him win several prizes in the subject and go on to read for the Classical Tripos at King's in 1934.

Winton's time at King's was pivotal in deciding the course of the rest of his life. During his undergraduate days, his interests would blossom far beyond his studies in Classics, before increasingly refocusing upon his burgeoning passion for music. Winton's growing love of literature eventually precipitated his switching from Classics to the English Tripos, despite his notable success in the former. His interest in music and theatre was fostered and developed both by the formation of what would be a lifelong friendship with Philip Radcliffe and by extra-curricular involvements in performance. Most formative of Winton's forays into performance was his appearance in Handel's *Saul* in 1937, which was crucial in developing his lifelong love of that composer's work.

Winton would later pen fascinating memoirs of his time at King's. He recalled a College filled with good-humoured debate, where the widest

diversity of opinions on any subject was tolerated, though he was disappointed to see a notable reversal of this ethos after the war. Winton was a contemporary at King's of many other notable figures from the College's history. In particular, he was a squash partner of Alan Turing, and collaborated with Provost Sheppard on various dramatic projects.

After King's, Winton served in Naval Intelligence in Oxford from 1944–45, but was otherwise largely devoted to his musical interests. In 1940 he wrote the libretto for an opera, with Philip Radcliffe setting it to music. However, its satire of allied nations in the midst of the Second World War meant that it was not approved for performance. After this frustration, Winton would devote his efforts towards the study of opera rather than penning it himself.

Winton was fantastically productive throughout the whole of his long life, and made a great contribution to music scholarship and criticism. He produced important work on a wide range of subjects, from French Revolutionary opera, to the influence of Shakespeare upon composers. Winton was especially known for the great quality of his scholarship. He was particularly sensitive to the historical context of his musical subjects, and committed to the analysis of all aspects of archival materials, making observations of copyists' changing handwriting and even of the watermarks in original documents. In all aspects of his studies, Winton was unafraid to spend as much time as was required to ensure that he had been absolutely systematic and exhaustive in his work.

In spite of all of this, he eschewed a career in academia, never holding a permanent university position, or even studying for a doctorate (though he did receive an honorary MusD from Cambridge in 1996). Instead, he has been described as one of the last 'gentleman scholars', maintaining the freedom to pursue his own interests as he saw fit.

Winton's first book, published in 1948, was on Bizet. However, he would become best known for his subsequent focus on Handel, becoming the world's premier authority on that composer's operas. Winton's first volume on the subject, *Handel's Dramatic Oratorios and Masques*, was published in 1959. This was followed in 1969 by *Handel and the Opera Seria*,

developed from a lecture series given at the University of California, Berkeley. He regarded this title merely as a preliminary survey, though, and sought to put together a much more detailed exposition on the composer.

On finding that the older academic John Merrill Knapp was interested in a similar enterprise, the two decided to collaborate on what was to become Winton's magnum opus. However, the relationship between Winton and Knapp was strained from the beginning, and soon disintegrated into acrimony, with the project halted after the publication in 1987 of the work's first volume, *Handel's Operas, 1704–26*. It was not until after Knapp's death in 1993 that Winton began work on the second volume of Handel's remaining operas required to complete the project. A gargantuan task to embark upon single-handed, especially to Winton's exacting standards, it took thirteen years before *Handel's Operas 1726–41* was published in 2006, when he was aged 90.

With his interest in Handel, Winton was part of a wider movement from the mid-twentieth century which sought to kick against the preponderance of nineteenth-century composers in classical performance by re-examining pieces written prior to 1800. In this regard, Winton was to have substantial impact, with a greatly increased performance of Handel largely attributable to his academic work on the subject, as well as his advocacy for the pieces' viability as compelling dramatic productions.

Winton was not only a musical scholar, but also a respected critic. He was known for his uncompromising approach, and would often offer up scathing assessments of operatic productions. In particular, he would campaign against directors whom he perceived to have taken performances too far away from their composers' original intentions. Those met with his ire could at least derive some small comfort from Winton's eschewal of more popular newspaper criticism for titles like *Opera* and *The Musical Times*.

Winton maintained a number of interests outside of his endeavours relating to music. He was a keen cricketer in his youth, and helped found the Sydenhurst Ramblers Cricket Club in 1946, serving as its Secretary in its first four years; he was also fascinated by steam locomotives throughout his life.

In 1939, Winton was married to Thalia Shaw, the daughter of Lord Craigmyle. The couple would latterly take possession of the Craigmyles' Scottish Fairnilee estate after purchasing it from Thalia's brother. Here, Winton was to take pleasure in game shooting and fishing, with the family often entertaining guests with meals of pheasant and salmon taken from the grounds.

Thalia bore three children: Brigid, Stephen and Diana, though both daughters were unfortunately fated to die in childhood. Brigid (born in 1943) died aged 2 in a tragic accident, and Diana (born in 1948) lived for only a week, a victim of the rhesus factor. Their deaths were a deep psychological blow to Winton. Later the couple would adopt a baby girl also named Diana.

Thalia suffered a stroke in 1987 and predeceased Winton in 2000. He continued working until the end of his life. In his later years, his son Stephen was to provide diligent care for his father, as well as aiding him in editing his last three books.

Winton passed away in his Surrey home aged 97 on 19 December 2013. He is survived by Stephen and Diana, as well as his grandchildren Camilla and Julien. Winton is remembered as a keenly intelligent man who was possessed of a strong personality often straying towards the dogmatic. However, those who knew him easily saw his fundamentally good-hearted character and that his forward nature was simply a function of his deep passion for his interests and the very sincere views which he held in regard to them.

(This obituary replaces the one published in the 2015 Annual Report. We apologise for the errors contained in the previous version.)

**THE HON. PETER MALCOLM DE BRISSAC DICKINSON, OBE** (1948) was a multi-award-winning author of fiction for both adults and children, publishing more than fifty novels of sweeping imagination, eloquence and subtle darkness over the course of his lifetime. A born storyteller who once compared himself to 'Gandalf's crazy twin', he

delighted generations of readers with his world of the weird and wonderful, where fantasy and reality bled into each other, and crafting 'a good story' was always the ultimate aim.

Born on 16 December 1927 in Livingstone (at that time part of Rhodesia), Africa, Peter spent an enchanted childhood playing with a pet mongoose, bathing in the Zambezi River behind crocodile-proof wire, and holidaying from the hot weather on his grandfather's sheep and ostrich farm. When he was seven, his family returned to England so that he and his brothers could go to English schools – which taught mostly Latin and Greek, and not, of course, story writing. His father, a colonial civil servant and Baron of Painswick, died soon after, and Peter and his siblings lodged with their great aunts in Painswick House, a beautiful Georgian mansion in an expansive wilderness of Romantic garden where the aunts held yearly productions of Shakespeare. These dreamy early years certainly influenced some of Peter's later work, yet so did the mountains of books he discovered and devoured, engrossed in his reading, whether it was Kipling or the classic poets or the more ephemeral 'rubbish' he would later passionately defend in an essay. He always held the belief that children should be allowed to read what they wanted and thus make their own discoveries – humbly rejecting in doing so his status as a 'must-read' children's author.

Following family tradition, Peter was sent to Eton, and though he caused terrible reports to be sent home of his idleness and carelessness, his natural intelligence won him an exhibition to King's, and he came up to the College in 1948. Despite having applied to read Classics, he switched to English at the first opportunity, and received his BA with Second Class Honours in 1951. Two years of National Service with the Royal Signals followed, during which he managed to mislay four army trucks that were never traced, and was almost arrested in Northern Ireland for desertion when an administrative error invented an *alter ego* who was supposed to be training in a camp in the south of England.

King's offered him a bursary to pursue a doctorate, and Peter had got started on this undertaking when, in 1952, a fortunate coincidence landed

him a job at the satirical magazine *Punch*. The editorial team, aware of their own growing age (the youngest had just turned 40), had reached out to Cambridge and Oxford dons to headhunt for promising fresh talent, and it so happened that the Dean of King's was the only one to reply. Infamously, in an anecdote that made it into his novel *Death of a Unicorn* (1984), Peter was knocked down by a tram on the way to the interview and arrived covered in dust and blood, but was given the job anyway. Over the next seventeen years he moved through a number of oddly different editorial roles, including art editor, despite his strange inability to draw anything other than dragons and trains.

*Punch* was, in both the metaphorical and rather literal sense, quite a fantastic place to work during those two decades, with the staff playing cricket in the hallways and Peter having the opportunity to meet some of the greatest humorists and cartoonists of the time. Even so, in the evenings after work in the mid-1960s, Peter started to do writing of his own, working on an original idea for a crime novel. Hitting a horrible wall halfway through, he was forced to give up, until a nightmare of chilling science-fiction quality woke him up one night with a cold sweat and a brilliant idea for a children's novel. *The Weathermonger* (1968) was the first in a series of three books, set in an alternate Britain which had been plunged back into the Dark Ages, shunning technology and hunting as witches those who still held on to a love of machines. It was published to great critical acclaim, and Peter returned to his crime novel with fresh eyes and new inspiration, soon finishing *Skin Deep* (1968), a story of the murder of a fictional African tribal leader in a London apartment which won the prestigious Crime Writers' Association Gold Dagger Award.

From then on, ideas began to bubble up in profusion, coming from all sources, whether daydreams, stories made up on long car journeys, or snippets of sentences caught on the radio. The very next year, his next crime instalment *A Pride of Heroes* (1969) won the Gold Dagger Award again, making Peter the first author ever to win two consecutively. He left *Punch* to become a full-time author, going on to write more than fifty novels which have been translated into fifty-three different languages, and again making

history by becoming the first person to win the Carnegie Medal for Children's Literature twice, this time for *Tulku* (1979) and *Children of Gold* (1980), a radically original retelling of Old Testament stories. Peter's books traverse a wide universe of times and places, imagined and real, from prehistoric Africa to Tibet during the Boxer Rebellion, breathing life into characters as diverse as the aging and mediocre Inspector Pibble and a girl whose memories are placed into the brain of a chimpanzee. They blend fairytale elements with the darker edge of what Philip Pullman has called 'a restless exploration of large ideas', leaving children to answer for themselves the questions which the author subtly brought forward. Although Peter himself always insisted that his books were transitory, doomed to be read in a brief blaze of interest then buried by the next layer, the elegant mastery of their composition has ensured that they remain classics in a wide range of genres.

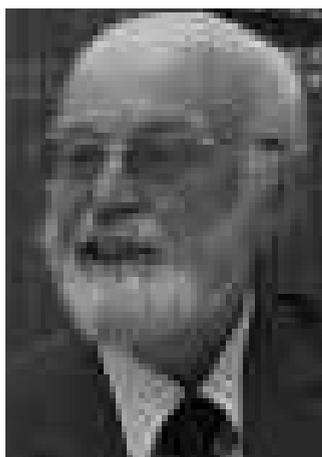
Writing spilled over from his career into the very tissue of his everyday life. He wrote scripts for friends' productions, screenplays for TV series, and poems upon poems, many printed as a collected edition called *The Weir* (1980). On long childhood car journeys in an ancient Morris 8, his mother Nancy used to recite Housman's poems, and as an adult himself Peter could recite an astonishing amount of poetry by heart. As with fiction, though, his palate for poetry was broad, from the esoteric to the earthy. He loved limericks, and invented a new verse form called a 'Bishopric', with strict rules – there had to be a bishop mentioned in the first line and another clerical office in the third.

Setting was important to him in real life as much as it was in fiction. An epic gardener, he was in his element caring for the beautiful expanses of flower beds, vegetable patches, wild grass meadows and clipped lawns that he created at every new home. With his first wife Mary-Rose, whom he met at King's in the early 1950s, he took on marathon conversion projects, from a thin terraced house in Holland Park to two charming ramshackle cottages in Hampshire with wonderful views which later formed the setting for his novel *The Devil's Children* (1970). In later life, after the death of Mary-Rose in 1988, he met and married Robin McKinley, herself a prize-winning author of children's literature. When the pair moved to

New Arcadia Peter redesigned and replanted two more gardens, including water features resplendent with newts, water lilies and a fountain.

In 2009, Peter was awarded an OBE for services to literature, a deserved recognition of a lifetime of exceptional work that has undoubtedly brought pleasure to so many. He would probably have dismissed such praise as hyperbole, however, and headed out as punctually as ever into his fairytale garden for afternoon tea. If it were raining, so much the same. ‘It’s not wet rain,’ he would say, and with his storyteller’s authority, one might even start to believe him.

Peter Dickinson died on 16 December 2015, on his 88th birthday, following a brief illness. He is survived by his wife Robin McKinley, his four children Philippa, Polly, John and James, and six grandchildren.



**ROBERT DUNCAN DRUCE** (1957) was born on 23 May 1959 in Nantwich, Cheshire. His parents were Robert (a bacteriologist) and Katy (née Chesters) who moved to Leeds when Duncan was eight.

It is a rare thing in music today for someone to be equally talented as a composer, performer (as violinist and violist), musicologist, teacher and writer, but that is what Duncan achieved. He will, however, most likely be remembered for his

imaginative reconstruction and completion of Mozart’s celebrated *Requiem* which he prepared initially in 1984. In 1991 Roger Norrington performed Duncan’s version at the Proms with the London Classical Players. Duncan was playing in that Prom, and he was reluctantly brought forward from the violins to share in the applause. He said of that occasion: ‘I don’t think anyone knew what on earth I was standing there for, but it was an interesting experience.’ He also said: ‘I think [Mozart would] have

had a few criticisms to make, but I hope he’d have thought, “this isn’t too bad ... he can write reasonable counterpoint.” Both that performance and the subsequent recording were widely acclaimed, and the musicologist Stanley Sadie described Duncan’s reconstruction as ‘substantial and pretty convincing, without going outside Mozart’s normal language’.

Duncan attended Ardwyn Grammar School in Aberystwyth and before going to university he also played in the National Youth Orchestra as well as spending a year studying with Herbert Howells at the Royal College of Music. He arrived at King’s to read Music in 1957 and graduated in 1960 with a double First. Whilst at King’s Duncan’s supervisor was Philip Radcliffe. One of Duncan’s undergraduate exercises was to write a single string quartet movement in the style of Mozart. Rather tellingly, Duncan instead wrote a whole quartet! A foretaste of what was to come, perhaps. It was in Cambridge that Duncan met his future wife, Clare Spalding, and the couple married in 1964.

After King’s, Duncan went on to do a Master’s degree at the University of Leeds in 1965 where he also lectured as an assistant lecturer for a year. Duncan was a founder member of the contemporary music group the Pierrot Players, a group jointly founded by Peter Maxwell Davies and Harrison Birtwistle, and he was also a member of Maxwell Davies’s group The Fires of London and Alexander Goehr’s Music Theatre Ensemble. His musical tastes were not restricted to contemporary music, however, as he had a passion for early music. He played with, among others, Christopher Hogwood’s Academy of Ancient Music and Peter Holman’s The Parley of Instruments. He also played in the early concerts of the Yorkshire Baroque Soloists founded by Peter Seymour. In addition to the viola and violin, Duncan also had a passion for the wonderful tone of the viola d’amore – a beautiful if rather neglected instrument – for which he composed some music.

During the 1960s and 1970s Duncan held a variety of posts including music producer at the BBC (1965–68), freelance violinist and violist (1968–77), part-time lectureships at the University of East Anglia

(1968–1970) and London University’s Goldsmiths’ College (1970–73), and senior lecturer at Bretton Hall College, Huddersfield (1978–91). His activities at Bretton Hall included producing editions of early baroque music for performance, admitting that seventeenth-century music was one of his major passions. Duncan returned to university in 1987, this time to the University of York, to undertake a second Master’s degree. Clearly not willing to be pigeonholed he wrote his thesis on the music of southern India after a field trip to the region.

Duncan lived in Holmfirth in the Yorkshire Dales for over thirty years and it was at his home there that the family ran musical weekends for more than a dozen musicians at a time, using their loft space as a music room and providing accommodation in an adjoining former brush-making factory. Conversation was always wide ranging and likely to veer off from music into the realms of literature, art, sculpture, philosophy, politics and cricket. Druce’s respect for other composers knew no bounds – with the exception of Handel. As one commentator remarked, ‘Performances of Handel’s *Messiah* are staples of many Yorkshire choral societies and hard for a local conductor to avoid. He detested the work, yet would smile through performances, even if those orchestral players closest to him could hear hissing through his toothy grin and bushy beard.’

As a composer Duncan’s output was equally impressive and varied. His compositions include five string quartets, a viola concerto (2007), a substantial string quintet (1991) as well as many other chamber works. Duncan’s work was recognised in 2013 when the University of Huddersfield awarded him an honorary doctorate. Duncan passed away on 13 October 2015 and is survived by Clare, their daughters, Alison and Emily, four grandchildren and a great-grandson, and his sister Cathy.

**HIS MAJESTY, OBA (KING) EREDIAUWA I OF BENIN** (1948) was born on 22 June 1923 as Prince Solomon Aiseokhuoba Igbinoghdua Akenzua in Benin City, Edo State, Nigeria.

Son of Oba Akenzua II, Prince Solomon was born heir to one of the world’s longest unbroken monarchies. The Oba – or King – of Benin inherits that title from the historical Benin Empire. This kingdom existed as an independent nation until it was annexed by the British in 1897 and subsequently incorporated into what would eventually become the modern state of Nigeria, where its lands now lie in the state of Edo (itself named for the Edo people of the Benin Empire). The Oba of Benin is one of a number of traditional regional leaders in Nigeria who rule in cooperation with the state government. The Benin Empire dates back to approximately the twelfth century, when the first Oba came to power. It persisted until it was annexed by the British Empire in 1897, when the Punitive Expedition of that year razed Benin and carried off many of its treasures and artworks.

Prince Solomon was schooled at Edo College, Benin City, Government College, Ibadan and Yaba College. In 1948, he came to Britain and to King’s to study Law, receiving his BA in 1951. Remaining in England, he went on to a postgraduate Colonial Service course under the auspices of the British Colonial Service, who subsequently posted him back to his homeland in 1952 to serve as a Cadet Administrative Officer with the Colonial Service of Nigeria.

Solomon excelled as a bureaucrat, and worked across the country. His long career spanned Nigeria’s independence in 1960, when the Colonial Service transitioned into what would become the Nigerian Federal Civil Service. From 1954–65 he was District Officer for Ahoada (now Rivers State). In 1965 he was made Deputy Permanent Secretary to the Nigerian Cabinet Office, being promoted to Permanent Secretary in 1968 and going on to run the Ministry of Power and Steel. In all these roles, the young Prince maintained an exemplary record.

Retiring from the civil service in 1973, he was briefly a regional representative for Gulf Oil. However, such was his utility to the state that he was called back to the service from 1975–79 to work as Commissioner of Finance for Nigeria’s midwest.

Following his father's death, Prince Solomon was crowned the 38th Oba of Benin on 23 March 1979. In keeping with tradition, he chose a new name upon his ascent as monarch, being known as Erediauwa from that point onwards.

Oba Erediauwa was a popular ruler who did everything he could to serve the Edo people. His reign was characterised by determined efforts both to preserve Edo traditions and to act as a force for modernisation. Whilst these goals might appear to be in tension with one another, Erediauwa's ambition was always to improve the material circumstance of his subjects, whilst allowing their ancient culture to flourish in a modern context.

Under Erediauwa, many traditional practices were maintained or even grew in prevalence. Perhaps most notably, several old Edo festivals, such as the New Year celebration Ugie-Ewere, began to be widely observed once more. The network of traditional courts, operating in parallel to the Nigerian state system, was also greatly expanded. These were very popular with the people, and seen as a more reliably just means of settling civil grievances. At the same time, the Oba did much to steer his people away from more damaging traditional practices. Most notably, his reign saw the instance of ritual killings virtually eliminated.

The economy of Edo state blossomed under Oba Erediauwa, who was very supportive of the state government's development initiatives. So determined was the Oba to see the local business prosper that, at one point, he even gave permission for the demolition of part of his palace wall to make way for a road building project. The revival of traditional festivals also brought money into the area by boosting tourism.

Erediauwa always remained committed to his people despite times when a principled stance damaged his own personal interests or even endangered his safety. This resolute sense of duty was demonstrated most notably whenever the Oba steadfastly resisted the efforts of the military Head of State, General Sanni Abacha, to simply change his official status to that of a civilian president rather than engage in proper elections. Erediauwa received numerous threats as a result of this position, but remained resolute in demanding that his people were granted their full democratic rights.

Oba Erediauwa was known as a man of peace and justice. He frequently used his position to intervene in feuds between politicians, diffusing tension and bringing about constructive dialogue. The Oba's personal reputation for fairness was what underpinned the growth of the traditional courts, and it was often repeated that he was a man who could have sat in judgement and found in favour of a commoner against his own son.

One of the great achievements of Oba Erediauwa was to secure the return of two pieces of Edo art taken in the 1897 sacking of Benin City. The return was made voluntarily by Dr Andrew Walker, great-grandson of Captain Philip Walker, an officer from the original British Expedition. Dr Walker believed that the Edo had been badly treated by the British, and urged that other foreigners in possession of looted Edo artworks should similarly return the artefacts.

Oba Erediauwa's death was officially announced on 29 April 2016, ending a thirty-seven year reign. The time or cause of his death was not given, and are not known with certainty from other sources. This is usual in Benin, where it is traditional to keep the death of the monarch secret for at least thirty days. In the case of Oba Erediauwa, there had been reports of his death as early as January 2015, when he failed to make expected appearances during an election campaign.

Erediauwa's death was received with great sadness, and its announcement began an official period of mourning, with requirements including the closing of markets for seven days and that all Edo men keep their heads shaven for three months. There was also a compulsory five-day state holiday, with only those in the emergency services and other essential professions allowed to go to work.

Oba Erediauwa had been predeceased by his wife, Queen Esther, by around one year. He was a father, grandfather and great-grandfather, and has been succeeded as Oba by his son Ehinede.

**DAVID ERNST** (1969) was born on 13 May 1942 in Johannesburg to a traditional Jewish family. His parents Sam and Jayne had come to South Africa from Eastern Europe in flight from poverty and anti-Semitic persecution, with David's grandparents on his father's side killed in the Nazi gas chambers. These family experiences would profoundly affect David, who spent much of his life engaged in left-wing political activism against racial and economic inequality.

David was a gifted scholar, completing high school and starting a medical degree at the University of Cape Town aged just 16. From Cape Town, he went on to the University of Natal in Pietermaritzburg (now the University of KwaZulu-Natal). David was highly politically active at both universities. Initially, he was heavily involved with the Zionist Socialist Student body, who sought to achieve a socialist state in Israel. However, he soon trained his gaze closer to home, and became involved with communist anti-apartheid groups. David's political activities in this area were highly illegal, with the communist organisations involved banned by the South African State.

Having taken enormous risks for his cause for some time, David was arrested and subsequently tortured in 1966. He was detained under legislation allowing detention without trial for ninety days, but began a hunger strike in protest at his incarceration in this manner, demanding either to be charged or released. After thirty-two days without food, David was tried alongside fellow activists and imprisoned under the Suppression of Communism Act.

After spending three years in Pretoria Central Prison, David was released in 1969. Initially, he was placed under house arrest, but was offered a UN Scholarship to finish his medical studies at King's. David accepted and travelled to England under a permanent exit visa, which allowed him to leave South Africa, but at the cost of his citizenship.

King's at the time had a reputation for sheltering political exiles, and David found it to be a welcoming new home after the great upheaval in his life that led him there. Completing his Bachelor's degree in 1971, he went

on to Birmingham to qualify as a doctor in 1974 and to specialise as a surgeon in 1978.

David continued to be politically active in Britain, and was heavily involved with anti-racist and anti-fascist groups throughout the 1970s. As a member of the Junior Hospital Doctors Association, he was part of the team that negotiated better pay and conditions for doctors in 1975.

At Cambridge, David met nurse Teresa Gonçalves. The pair were married and had three children: David, Simon and Joseph. The young family relocated to Lisbon, Portugal in 1983, where David spent the rest of his life running a successful medical practice.

Those who knew David remember a deeply charismatic, charming character with a wonderful voice. He always brought deep determination and drive to whatever he set his mind to, whether in politics, medicine or any other activity. His deeply held beliefs could lead him to be argumentative at times, but there was never any ill feeling, David being known as a fundamentally warm, kind-hearted individual and a man of great integrity.

David died in Lisbon on 23 May 2015 after struggling with his health for some time. He is survived by Teresa, their three children and seven grandchildren.

**BRUCE HARRIGAN FISHER** (1945) was a Canadian whose ancestors had moved to Ontario from Scotland in the eighteenth century. He was born on 19 March 1922, the fifth child of the family, and named Bruce after Bruce County where his parents had been married. His father died when Bruce was just 2 years old.

At high school, Bruce was very good at sport, captaining the basketball team and once playing against the Harlem Globe Trotters. One of his teachers saw potential in him and gave him extra coaching, particularly in

speaking skills, which led him to study radio announcing at the University of Washington once he had finished school.

As the Second World War escalated, Bruce decided he would join the Canadian Air Force and signed up in Vancouver. Initially he thought that he would be a mission observer following his radio training, but he soon learned that it was a pilots' Air Force. After training and testing he gained his pilot's wings and began to train as a bomber, flying mainly Lancasters. Learning to fly before he had learned to drive had consequences later: when passengers in the back seat of the car, his children developed the skill of 'banking' whenever the car went around corners, as Bruce was not in the habit of using the brakes.

Bruce came to the UK in 1944 to fly missions out of Croft, just south of Darlington. His main role was to drop 'window' – tiny pieces of foil that jam the enemy's radar, making it look as though there are thousands of aeroplanes when really there is only one. Bruce was returning from a mission over Germany when the tail gunner announced that they were being chased by a Messerschmitt. Bruce, true to his nickname 'Spider', took evasive action by dropping altitude very quickly to escape. This worked, but the sudden change in pressure in an unpressurised plane resulted in severe barotrauma. Bruce was hospitalised with his injuries and all the crew suffered permanent hearing damage, something which caused problems for Bruce in later life when he became a lecturer. He recovered sufficiently to continue flying in and out of Berlin when it was isolated by the Russians at the close of the war, and also hitch-hiked on Air Force planes around the world, including to Australia to visit a girl in Palm Beach.

Once the war was over, Bruce came to King's on a Canadian Air Force Scholarship, where he studied Economics and was a great admirer of Keynes. He loved King's and was a very active sportsman, especially in rowing and middle distance running. After King's he studied at University College Oxford where he ran against Roger Bannister and on more than one occasion beat him. He liked to party and to dance, especially the jitterbug, and kept this up well into his nineties. He also loved attending Commonwealth events. At one

such event, when the Queen was holding a party in Buckingham Palace gardens, Bruce met an Australian girl called Mary Dawn Davis, who was living in Kensington and working as a physiotherapist just around the corner from Bruce, who was in Bloomsbury. Despite his use of the old come-on line 'Haven't we met before?' the couple soon became close. They were married on Canadian Independence Day 1953, after which they toured Europe together on a shoestring before moving to settle in Melbourne, Australia. Dawn was concerned that someone might steal their little Morris Minor and insisted that Bruce sleep with a string on his big toe with the other end attached to the car outside the flat. Quite how this would have prevented a theft is unclear.

Canberra was blossoming in the 1950s and there were new jobs to be had in the Treasury for young economists. Dawn and Bruce moved to Canberra where their children Michelle, Michael and Andrew grew up. Bruce was very much an 'action hero' to his children, telling them stories of the war and playing lots of games and sports with them as well as organising birthday parties and beach activities. When they were older, he introduced them to skiing and took them away for a week each winter, where they were embarrassed by his choices of ski clothes and his lack of culinary skills but nevertheless greatly enjoyed the skiing and his participation in it with them.

Bruce worked as an economist for the Australian government, in the Treasury and then in the Australian Development Assistance Bureau which helped developing countries build infrastructure such as roads and bridges. He travelled extensively in Asia with these projects and passed on to his children his commitment to helping others. He also spent some time in Perth in the late 1960s as a professor at the University of Western Australia. The family moved back to Canberra in 1970 when Bruce was offered a job in foreign affairs; he also lectured in the US. When he retired from public service, he returned to being Professor Fisher, teaching at Monash University in Melbourne and later the Australian Defence Force Academy in Canberra. Bruce died on 30 August 2015, and is remembered as an energetic and supportive family man with a great love of adventure.

**DOUGLAS GARDINER** (1939) was born on 21 July 1921 in Muree, in the Punjab region of then India (now in Pakistan) where his father Brigadier Richard Gardiner was commanding a Sikh frontier regiment.

India was judged an unsuitable environment for young children, and so Douglas returned to Britain with his mother Amelia and his siblings Richard, Alexander and Marion. Youth in England was one typical for children of those in foreign service at the time, with Douglas attending a variety of boarding schools and spending holidays with friends or family, or in special boarding houses for children in his position.

Douglas won a scholarship to Stowe School, where he was completing his studies at the outbreak of the Second World War. Expecting that he would be called up within two years, Douglas was keen to gain his degree in Mechanical Sciences before commissioning with the Royal Engineers. Stowe's Headmaster recommended him to King's, who agreed that he could have his degree if he could complete it in twenty-one months.

His good friend Adrian Sandes was also intent on joining the Engineers, and managed to make the same arrangement with King's. The pair matriculated at a mere three days' notice and ended up lodging together in their first year. In the fleeting spare time allowed by their condensed degree Douglas and Adrian dabbled in music together, with Douglas playing the accordion. They would occasionally play songs of their own invention, and often collaborated with a group of German Jewish refugees they befriended. Douglas and Adrian also joined the Engineer section of the OTC, where they were able to pick up the basics for their upcoming military roles.

The peculiar demands of the War in Cambridge saw the friends spend nights fire watching from the roof of King's Chapel for the effects of incendiary bombs on the town. Home Guard duty was spent cycling around the local countryside with slung rifles as part of the hundreds-strong column of the Cambridge University Bicycle Battalion.

Impressively, Douglas and Adrian both completed their degrees within the scant time allowed. Both went on immediately to commission with the Royal Engineers as planned, and Douglas swiftly found himself in service with the Eighth Army in Italy, where he was primarily concerned with replacing bridges demolished by the retreating enemy. Douglas proved a highly adept officer, even teaching himself Italian to better communicate with the locals, and rose rapidly to the rank of Major.

From Italy, he went on to serve with the British Military Mission to Greece. Later, while an instructor at the Officer Training Unit in Nottinghamshire, Douglas met Nancy Sheppard, the daughter of a fellow instructor. They married in 1948 and had two daughters, Carina and Lucy.

After the war, Douglas left the army and initially took jobs in the civilian engineering sector, though he found that he did not particularly enjoy the work. However, in 1950 he took up an ostensibly short-term position in Glasgow with the fledgling management consultancy Personnel Administration – one of the very first firms of its kind. It happened that, in consultancy, Douglas had found his vocation and he stayed with Personnel Administration for the rest of his career, with the family's planned six months in Glasgow turning into a seven-year stay. Douglas and Nancy bought a house, Carina and Lucy being born there in 1952 and 1956 respectively, before the family left Scotland for Wimbledon in London in 1957.

Douglas was very grateful that he fell into consultancy when he did. He thrived on the constant supply of new problems from new clients, and reckoned that any of the engineering positions he would have otherwise taken up would have left him bored and unchallenged through a lack of variety.

Proving to be just as effective a consultant as he had been an Army officer, Douglas rose rapidly through the growing company, shaping its development as well as that of the burgeoning management consultancy industry as a whole. He was appointed Regional Director in 1962 and Board Director in 1967. In 1970 he was responsible for setting up the PA

Technology Centre in Cambridge. He subsequently went on to become Managing Director of the firm's operation in Benelux, travelling back and forth between Holland, Belgium and Britain on a weekly basis. Ever dedicated, Douglas taught himself Dutch so that he could deal with clients directly. He was eventually appointed overall Director of International Projects in 1976. He retired in 1979, though continued to chair committees until 1985.

Douglas was a devoted father who was always tremendously supportive of whatever his daughters set their minds on doing. Carina recalls how he would bring out small meth-fired steam engines to run around the kitchen at Christmas and to drive impressive Meccano models on her birthdays. Douglas would maintain such engineer's habits about the house, coming up with all kinds of ingenious devices, especially for the garden.

In the late 1960s the family purchased a holiday home in Menorca, where they would spend many happy summer holidays. Having felt at a disadvantage because of Nancy's fluent Spanish, Douglas learnt the language himself to a good standard. In retirement, the couple would go out to Menorca two or three times per year to practise their Spanish whilst enjoying the climate.

Outside work, Douglas's time was primarily spent in his garden, with weekends spent labouring outdoors providing a refreshing counterpoint to his more cerebral weekdays in consultancy. From the early 1980s he became increasingly fascinated with snowdrops, eventually growing over one hundred varieties. He would often travel to the Royal Horticultural Society garden at Wisley in Surrey to examine and photograph different varieties, with his own significant collection becoming well known to the staff there. Such was his expertise that he was asked to help re-identify the Wisley snowdrops when the great storm of October 1987 blew away many of their varieties' labels. Douglas was immensely proud to be asked to contribute photographs of snowdrops to the RHS *Illustrated Encyclopaedia of Plants* (1996) and receiving a photo credit in that publication was one of his proudest achievements.

Nancy had been a code breaker during the war, working on the Spanish desk of a London office attached to the Bletchley Park operation. Since then, she had retained the habit of starting the day with the mental exercise of *The Times* crossword. In retirement, she and Douglas would solve the puzzle every day over breakfast, and would be irritated if they could not finish it by coffee time.

As Douglas became older, the effort of maintaining his garden understandably became a little too much for him, and he began to pass on the nucleus of his snowdrop collection to Carina. In his latter years, he was very pleased to see his snowdrops being well looked after in specially built raised brick beds.

Though he had had no personal desire to remain in the armed services in peacetime, Douglas was proud of the long military tradition of his family. In retirement, he made extensive use of the archives of the Imperial War Museum to produce three booklets, each documenting the historical military careers of one of three relatives, all named Richard Gardiner.

Douglas was centrally involved in the effort to save the historic Wimbledon Park, landscaped by Capability Brown, from development. To raise public awareness of the park's significance, the Wimbledon Park Heritage Group devised a heritage trail for visitors to follow around the park, with periodic steel signs recounting the history of the place. Douglas wrote all the text for those signs, as well as the history on the Heritage Group website. The park was saved, and the popular trail remains as a much loved memorial to Douglas.

Douglas died on 2 September 2015, aged 94. He was predeceased by his daughter Lucy and wife Nancy, but is survived by Carina and his granddaughters Rowena and Lara.

**JAMES VERNON HARBORD** (1940) was born in Saltburn, Yorkshire and educated at Tonbridge School in Kent before coming up to King's in 1940 to study Agriculture. As a postgraduate he studied at the Imperial

College of Agriculture, Trinidad, on a Colonial Scholarship, the subject of his thesis being 'Soil Respiration Studies in some Trinidad Cacao Soils'.

This propelled him into a career travelling the world as a tropical agriculturalist, working on projects involving crops such as tea, cocoa, rubber, cotton, sugar and rice.

His first job was in the Colonial Agriculture Service, British Guiana, as an agricultural superintendent where he was amongst other things the Bee Officer, responsible for the administration of the Department's Queen Bee Breeding Apiary.

In 1952 he travelled to Ceylon with his young wife, Jane, where Tim and Philip were both subsequently born. Between 1954 and 1957 he worked at the Tea Research Institute, leaving only when political conditions in the country made the future of European employees uncertain.

There was subsequently a certain amount of speculation as to whether James had a role with MI6 in fermenting trouble around the world when taking into account some of the countries where he worked – Nigeria, Pakistan (where he was around during the war between India and Pakistan), Iran, Somalia, Liberia, Sudan. However, more exotic locations included Fiji in the South Pacific and Mauritius, before the days of mass tourism. So whilst, for his children, being sent to boarding school had its trials and hardships (even more so for Philip who was sent there from the age of seven), there were compensations in the school holidays. Tim's early memories of Pakistan include the carol singing at Christmas which took place on the back of a camel and cart and the occasion when the radiator of the old Land Rover sprang a water leak in the middle of nowhere and had to be patched up with chewing gum.

Jim was not only father to Tim and Philip but latterly a good stepfather to Jonathan and Matthew, and a grandfather and great-grandfather.

He loved cricket, and Tim recalls how he would bowl his 8-year-old son as if he were Freddy Laker. His other passions were golf and gardening. At

93, he still entertained the ambition of being able to return to the green and play another eighteen holes of golf.

Predeceased by his three brothers and one sister, James is survived by his sons Tim and Philip, and two stepsons from his second marriage, Jonathan and Matthew.

(Our thanks to Tim Harbord for his help with this obituary.)

**DAVID HENRY HIGGINS** (1956) was born near Nottingham on 18 November 1935. He was educated at Great Yarmouth Grammar School, and proved to be a gifted sportsman as well as an accomplished scholar, winning his Norfolk County Athletics Colours as well as a scholarship to King's.

On leaving school, David completed his National Service with the Royal Air Force, starting in 1954. He was selected for the elite RAF Intelligence Course in London, held in a secret location, accessed through a tobacconist's shop. Completing his training, David worked as a Junior Intelligence Officer with the RAF Intelligence Branch, operating from RAF Bentley Priory, Uxbridge. David excelled in the role, producing documents which were of use well after his departure. The commander even wrote to him for help after he had started university, when one of the charts David had produced was lost.

After National Service, David spent six months on the sporting staff at Great Yarmouth Grammar School, earning enough to enable him to make trips to France and Italy to practise his languages. In 1956 David was able to take up a scholarship to King's to read Modern Languages. He studied French and Italian, and was Secretary and then Chairman of the University Italian Society.

Apart from his studies, David kept up a busy set of sporting commitments, playing football, hockey and tennis. Since his school years, he had also been a keen and accomplished artist. He retained a lifelong habit of painting and sketching, and at King's entered works into the annual Summer Art Exhibition and made occasional sales.

David was a committed Christian throughout his life. In his final undergraduate year he attended the Oxford and Cambridge Universities Christian Working Party at Lee Abbey. It was here that he met Myra Jenkins. The pair married in Oxford in 1961 and subsequently had four children: Joanna, Stephen, Sally and Matthew.

David took his BA in 1959, and went directly on to complete a PGCE with the Cambridge University Department of Education, which he received in 1960. His teacher training was put to use straight away when he started work as an Assistant Master at Worcester Royal Grammar School, teaching French and Latin. During this time he also served with the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, being promoted to Flying Officer, and helped organise the RAF section of the school's Combined Cadet Force.

David stayed at Worcester for two years but, in 1963, seized the opportunity to leave secondary education and took up a lectureship in Italian Linguistics at Auckland University, New Zealand. He remained there until 1977, when he returned to England to take up a lectureship in Italian at Bristol University.

Remaining at Bristol for the rest of his career, David was promoted to Senior Lecturer and eventually Head of Department. He had arrived at a time when Italian Studies was a mere sub-Department appended to French, and was in charge in the early 1980s, when it came under existential threat due to cuts to smaller subjects. However, under David's stewardship, Italian was not only to endure but to thrive as what has become the fully fledged Department of Italian.

David was also crucial to the survival of History of Art at Bristol. That Department was in an even more precarious position than Italian Studies in the 1980s, and was in the process of being wound up by the University administration, having been barred from taking on new students or replacing departing staff members. Compulsory redundancies were likely to follow. In a wonderfully deft move, David simultaneously helped bolster his own Department and save History of Art with the quiet joint creation of an Italian Studies BA. This new degree was waved through as primarily

a languages course, but in fact took one third of its teaching from History of Art, providing that Department with new students to ensure its continued existence whilst also increasing the numbers studying Italian.

As an academic, David focused on the cultural and political history of Italy from late antiquity through to the Renaissance, as well as comparative philology and linguistics. Within this area, he developed a specialism in the works of Dante, making many publications on the subject and becoming well known as an expert on the poet.

David retired in 1995, but by no means gave up academic research. Instead, he diversified his studies into new areas, first tracing the Higgins family history right back to the Norman Conquest and then going on to examine local Bristol history and archaeology. David's retirement work in what were new areas for him was far from amateur or mundane. In fact, he made very significant, novel contributions to the historical understanding of Bristol in the periods during and around the Roman occupation. David worked on a wide variety of subjects, tackling questions from the likely route of an important Roman road to the origin of the name 'Bristol'.

A particularly important piece of research concerned the Anglo-Saxon relief sculpture displayed in Bristol Cathedral. The piece, known variously as *Christ Preaching in Limbo* and *The Harrowing of Hell*, is one of Bristol's greatest treasures and depicts a common motif from its time, that of Jesus rescuing sinners from damnation. The origins and original function of the sculpture were previously unclear and subject to great debate. However, David took on the question for himself, his paper on the issue conducting a thorough analysis of existing evidence and arguments before going on to conclusively demonstrate a complete history for the artefact, including an accurate date for its manufacture, a description of its original function in a lost chapel and an account of how it arrived at its present location. This was an important piece of scholarship for the study of Anglo-Saxon art at a national level.

David also conducted research on St Jordan of Bristol, a notoriously 'shady' historical character purported to be a follower of the first Archbishop of the

English Church, St Augustine. David actually published a book on Jordan in the year of his death. It was an excellent piece of work, putting forward solid evidence for the existence of the seventh-century saint, discussing his life and work and analysing his historical impact on the Bristol region.

Retirement was not all toil, and allowed David to spend more time at La Fontina, an eighteenth-century farmhouse nestling high in the Umbrian hills in the village of Petriolo. This gave his family great pleasure, and he spent much of the year there. His fluency in the Italian language and appreciation of the region's history and culture meant that David was able to integrate remarkably well with the local community, even being accorded the rare honour as an outsider of bearing a candle in a local religious procession.

David was a man who approached all aspects of life with the same honesty, dedication and intelligence which made him such a successful academic. As a leader, he always showed great respect for those who worked under him, valuing their input and trusting their judgement.

David died suddenly at home on 17 July 2015. He is survived by Myra and their four children.

**SIMON DAVID HOGGART** (1965) was a writer for *The Guardian* and *The Observer* for forty-five years, a very popular and entertaining columnist with an incisive cleverness and wit. Along with Matthew Parris of *The Times* and the late Frank Johnson of *The Daily Telegraph*, a new genre was formed, that of the parliamentary sketch writer, which involved treating the Chamber as if it were theatre and commenting on it often with a degree of frivolity: not because politics is trivial but because an understanding of personality and image is essential for the understanding of how politicians operate in the modern world.

Simon was the eldest of three children, born in Lancashire to Richard and Mary Hoggart while his father was awaiting demobilisation. Professor Richard Hoggart was well known as a cultural and academic critic and the

author of *The Uses of Literacy* (1957), a book about the dying values and cultural aspirations of the northern working class. Simon's early years were governed by his father's employment, first in Hull and then in Leicester, where Simon went to the grammar school and developed a lasting affection for Leicester City Football Club. Richard's book meant that there was a steady stream of interesting visitors to the house, including J.B. Priestley, and W.H. Auden who taught Simon how to make a dry martini and talked to him about drugs.

Simon came to King's at a time when youth culture and anti-establishment satire were prominent. He came up to read English but devoted most of his time to *Varsity*, the student newspaper, where he interviewed important people such as Auden and Malcolm Muggeridge, as well as writing a column under the pseudonym 'Mungo Fairweather' in which he recorded the activities of his contemporaries, among them Jonathan King, Clive James and Germaine Greer. He joined the *Guardian* Manchester office as a graduate trainee in 1968 and spent five years reporting on the Troubles in Northern Ireland before moving to London to continue his media career when he became deputy to the political editor. Although he often wrote with humour, Simon took his role in the media very seriously, paying attention to the craft of writing and the responsibilities of reporting. He moved to *The Observer* in 1981, becoming their Washington correspondent for five years during which he and his wife Alyson had a son and a daughter, then returning to London as political editor. He had thrived in the US, understanding immediately the nature of Reagan's presidency and his appeal.

When *The Observer* was taken over by *The Guardian* in 1993, Simon was removed from his role as *The Guardian* wanted its own man in the job. Simon was bitter at his dismissal; he never enjoyed the internal politics of a newspaper office. He returned to *The Guardian* to write a daily sketch which was well received for over twenty years. He appeared regularly on television and on the radio, most memorably as the chairman of *The News Quiz*, and on chat shows, especially those hosted by David Frost. His celebrity status was a mixed blessing; when the then Home Secretary,

David Blunkett, hit the headlines over an affair with the publisher of *The Spectator*, Kimberley Quinn, Simon found himself also a victim on account of his own brief liaison with her, which for a while rocked the happy family life he had been enjoying in Twickenham. He managed to live the scandal down and continued to work, although soon after he stood down from *The News Quiz* and was replaced by Sandi Toksvig.

Simon's approach was a mixture of disgruntled and funny. As a great raconteur, he could find the absurd side of anything, even a Gordon Brown speech, once commenting: 'Mr Brown said sorry but looked as full of contrition as a frog is full of toothpaste.' Politically, Simon was always on the left, but he despised Tony Blair's New Labour as 'ghastly people'.

One huge source of pleasure for Simon was travelling around the country with his wife, to speak at literary festivals where the audience was always almost entirely his own readers, whom he enjoyed meeting.

Simon was diagnosed with pancreatic cancer in June 2011, by which time it had already spread to his spleen and metastasised in his lungs, and so it was deemed terminal. This form of the disease is particularly aggressive: the usual life expectancy of a patient with pancreatic cancer is five to seven months from the point of diagnosis, but Simon managed to battle on, with the aid of the Royal Marsden Hospital, for another three and a half years. Finishing work was never an option for him and his last *Guardian* article was published less than a month before his death on 5 January 2014 at the age of 67.

**DR ANTHONY EDWARD HOWARTH** (1935) was a gifted ear, nose and throat surgeon, like his father before him. A highly esteemed clinician, colleague and mentor, he championed the idea of parents seeing their children in hospital at a time when this was not a conventional approach. After King's and qualifying at St Thomas' Hospital, he served as a medical officer in the Royal Air Force in Burma and set up malaria clinics in Bengal. He was a consultant based at Sydenham Children's Hospital – threatened with closure throughout his time there, and subsequently

pulled down after he retired. He also worked at the Royal National Institute for the Deaf. Considered a Renaissance man, he embraced both the arts and the sciences, reading widely and voraciously. Tony loved family gatherings, and was the oldest member of his wider family for many years. His beloved wife, Rosemary, developed Alzheimer's and he became her carer in his 80s. He survived cancer twice, but was eventually felled by a stroke at the age of 95 on 27 April 2012. There was a kindness that shone through, and a deep sensitivity to people and their situations. Courteous, perceptive and wise, he leaves three children and four grandsons.

(Our thanks to Mark Howarth for this obituary.)

**GERALD MAURICE INFIELD** (1940) was a wartime army officer and later successful solicitor who established his own practice as the foremost firm in the south London area. As a volunteer at the start of the war, Gerald saw action in North Africa with the Rifle Corps before training as a paratrooper and holding out against the Germans at Arnhem. A natural leader of men, with a reckless streak balanced by a cool head under pressure, he later made an effective and ambitious administrator as head of the eponymous Infields.

Born on 1 June 1921 to a Jewish family in Hampstead, London, Gerald was the focus of pressure and attention from a young age. As toddlers he and his twin sister Elaine – the 'Twinfields' – were much cooed over by visiting friends, although Gerald was unappreciative and used to say firmly: 'No ladies look at Gerald.' Sent to a fashionable private school at Peterborough Lodge, he dominated in sports and did well in class, and was a firm favourite when later made head boy. However, his success only increased the expectations on him to continue to achieve, and whilst being prepared for a scholarship to a top public school, the weight caused him to have a breakdown.

Fortunately, his parents were very understanding, giving up their ideas of a Winchester scholarship and instead sending him to Bryanston, then a new public school with a more liberal regime, alongside contemporaries

including Lucien Freud and Freddie Sanger. Here, Gerald once more flourished, captaining the school athletics team and playing for both the 1st XV in rugby and the 1st XI in cricket. A wickedly fast bowler, he once took a hat trick off two county cricketers and a Cambridge blue.

Gerald came to King's in October 1939 to study History, but stayed only for two terms before volunteering for the Army. Commissioned into the King's Royal Rifle Corps in 1941, he was sent out to North Africa via the Cape. Driving through the Libyan desert in their small trucks called *portees*, each equipped with a small gun, Gerald and the other men arrived in time to take part in the battle of Knightsbridge. Yet with a sandstorm at full force screaming around the trucks, firing meant shooting into space, with no idea as to whether the bullets would hit enemies or friends. In the maze of dunes and wind, the soldiers often found themselves wandering in strange and surreal terrain, where manoeuvres could take on a bizarre, dreamlike quality – once, while on exercises, Gerald's troop suddenly found that they were part of a German column, and yet managed to slide away without being noticed.

As the war rumbled on, they fought Rommel at El Alamein, and Gerald's *portee* was the first British unit to cross the Halfaya Pass. It was in these mountains that he received his first injury. Watching the fighting at Kasserine Pass with some American army officers, to whom he had been attached as a Liaison Officer, Gerald was hit by a bullet that went through his right arm and punched a hole out of his back. With uncanny sangfroid, however, he got up and managed to walk down the hill to the stretcher bearers, and was still making cheerful conversation while on his way to the hospital. He made a good recovery after several months in a US military hospital in Algeria, spending time swimming in the Mediterranean and swindling Scotch whisky from the British supply store.

Once released, he volunteered for the airborne forces, and was sent back to England to complete parachute training. With the Third Parachute Battalion, he took part in the attempt to capture the Rhine Crossings at Arnhem during Operation Market Garden. Now a lieutenant, he and his

platoon defended a crossroads north west of the bridge for several days of intense fighting, holding out against waves of attacks until the struggle narrowed from house to house to room to room, and finally to the exhaustion of their ammunition. Taken prisoner of war, Gerald was held at Oflag 79 near Braunschweig for nine months until liberated by the British Army and sent home on leave. He weighed less than eight stone, and would get up in the night to go to the kitchen and eat bread, which to him had become like cake.

Gerald served as a Staff Captain in the War Office until demobilised in 1946. He had refused to join his regiment out in Palestine, and instead dealt with applications for early demobilisation – all of which he approved! Soon, more than six years after the start of the war, he finally had the opportunity to return to university – and, as still technically in the Army, managed to co-opt a truck, complete with soldiers, to act as removals men to his dorm room.

During his time at King's Gerald returned to his love of sports, boxing, playing cricket and rugby, surrounded by lots of other ex-servicemen. He took his BA in 1948 and his MA in 1950, graduating with Second Class Honours in History.

This completed, it was difficult to decide what to do with his life, especially after six years at war. Gerald was ultimately a practical-minded person, though, and dismissed wistful dreams of wandering round the countryside reciting poetry to become an articled clerk in London. By 1953, hard-working as ever, he had qualified as a solicitor in Hertford. At the same time, he married Ghislaine Freedman and the couple moved to the nearby village of Bengoe, where their son James was born in 1955. The family soon grew, with Catherine born in 1956, Steven in 1958, Anne in 1960, and Andrew in 1961. Meanwhile, Gerald continued to move from success to success at work, though not without some bumps in the road. In the 1960s he fell out with the other partners at the firm of Templar, Thompson and Passmore in Tunbridge Wells and was forced to leave. In 1968, however, he moved on to join Harold Bell in Esher, becoming an equal partner two years later and opening a branch office in Hampton Wick.

When a difference of managerial styles (and perhaps a clash of personalities) meant that Gerald and Harold decided to split the practice, the branch office became Infields and went from strength to strength, overtaking Harold's branch within the year. An astute businessman, Gerald took pride in building up his practice and taking on new partners. In a short time Infields became the leading firm the area, and continued to be so well after Gerald's retirement in 1983.

The quietly retired solicitor of Gerald's later years might seem a long way from the brave young officer who drove a truck in the desert and parachuted over the banks of the Rhine, but the same spirit animated them both, and the war had made an indelible mark. Although he had always refused to go to the annual reunions organised in Arnhem by the city council, in 2014 Gerald was persuaded to attend in honour of the seventieth anniversary of the battle. Aged 93, he was surprised and very moved by the reception he was given, and was interviewed by the press, recounting feelings and experiences forged a lifetime ago.

Gerald died on 7 September 2015, aged 95.

**DR ALAN WILLIAM JAMES** (1957) was a Classical scholar specialising in the Late Epic who lectured for many years at the University of Sydney. A 'poet-translator' in the words of John A.L. Lee, Alan combined true erudition with a flair for ancient language, and stood out to his peers as a man of rare integrity and kindness.

Alan was born on 11 August 1938 in Stanmore, Middlesex, and attended Harrow County Grammar School and the Priory Grammar School in Shrewsbury. He came to King's in 1957 as a scholarship prizeman and quickly flourished in the academic environment, winning two Browne Medals, the Member's Prize for a Latin Essay, the Waddington Scholarship, the Hallam Prize, and finally the Chancellor's Medal for Classics when he completed the Classical Tripos in 1960 with a starred First. His achievements attracted the attention of D.L. Page, then Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, who

suggested that Alan base his PhD dissertation on the language of Oppian of Cilicia. Completing the thesis under the supervision of Giuseppe Giangrande, Alan took his PhD in 1965, and this research formed the basis of his first published monograph, *Studies in the Language of Oppian of Cilicia* (1970).

From then on, the poetry of the Late Epic was to be his special field. It was not a fashionable topic at the time, but Alan's patient and insightful defence did much to revive interest in a once-marginal area of Classical Studies. His commentary on the third-century AD poet Quintus of Smyrna, subject of his last two books, was enough to spark the organisation of an international conference in Zurich dedicated to the poet in 2006. Not only was the conference the first of its kind, but Alan's pioneering efforts were recognised by his invitation as keynote speaker.

At first, Alan remained in Cambridge, holding a Fellowship at Selwyn College from 1963 to 1968 and also acting as College Librarian. It was at this point that he began to amass what would later become a splendid library, dating back to these College days when, as he would remark in awe, sixteenth-century works were available for a mere few shillings. It was also in Cambridge that Alan met his wife Theresa Ng Kim Hoon; they married in 1967, going on to have two sons, Conrad and William.

In 1968, Alan accepted a position as Lecturer in Greek at the University of Sydney, and packed up with his young family to move to the other side of the world. For the next thirty years he served as a core member of the Greek Department, teaching courses across Classics from beginner-level to Honours students with characteristic diligence and discipline. Within the Department, Alan's contact with the renowned Homer scholar G.P. Shipp fostered and encouraged his interests, and he published a distinguished corpus of articles and books on the Late Epic, including *The Chronicle of John Malalas, A Translation* (1986). In 2000, he collaborated with his close friend and colleague K.H. Lee on *Commentary on Quintus of Smyrna Posthomeric V*.

In fact, few projects were too difficult for him, although he would always disavow his abilities with typical quiet modesty. Possessing an exact and

enormous knowledge of the whole Epic, Alan could recognise individual phrases and comment on the most obscure authors, even managing to bring a fluid beauty to his translations despite the painstaking difficulty of composing Greek iambic verse. He earned a high reputation among fellow classicists both in Australia and overseas, as well as amongst his students, of whom he expected the same rigorous high standards that he demanded of himself. Beneath a rather hesitant and austere English manner, Alan was a man of patience and kindness, a teacher who won both affection and respect from his students. His dry sense of humour would sometimes slip out in off-the-cuff rejoinders that would surprise and delight in conversation or enliven the stuffy halls of an exam room.

Alan's conscientiousness and drive pushed him to take on many extra duties over his career, including serving as business manager and treasurer of the Australian Society for Classical Studies for several decades, as well as chairing the Board of Studies for the Classical Greek Syllabus Committee. It was not uncommon for him to push himself to keep working despite periods of poor health. He retired in 1998 as Senior Lecturer, but was honoured for his dedication and achievements in 2006 with election to the Australian Academy of the Humanities.

In his private life Alan was an active man who had rowed as an undergraduate and developed a lifelong love of hikes and bushwalking. Together with his family, he made many trips through the Australian outback, and had travelled across most of Europe. As an adult, he underwent a private religious journey, leaving his parents' Plymouth Brethren faith to join first the Anglican and finally, in his last three years, the Roman Catholic Church.

Alan William James died on 22 May 2015, aged 76. He is survived by his wife Theresa, two sons, two grandchildren and his sister Stella.

**DILWYN JOHN JENKINS** (1979) was born on 22 May 1957 in south London, the son of Welsh (and Welsh-speaking) parents. He was educated at Haberdashers' Aske's School, Hatcham, before coming up to King's to read Archaeology and Anthropology, taking a BA in Social Anthropology in 1979.

Dilwyn was still a teenager when he first developed his lifelong interest in South America, and the tribal peoples of Peru in particular. After leaving school, he found a job as a milkman and saved the money to visit Peru by himself.

Whilst at Cambridge, Dilwyn worked with fellow student Pete Wade (now Professor of Social Anthropology at the University of Manchester) to secure a joint grant from the Royal Geographical Society and the BBC to produce a documentary about the Ashaninka tribe (the first time it had ever been filmed) along with the help of three other students. The finished film was televised in 1978 as part of the BBC's long running series *The World About Us*, with the Peruvian footage accompanied by its young makers taking part in a panel discussion with David Attenborough.

After Cambridge, Dilwyn relocated to Peru, working as a teacher and journalist in Lima to be as close as he could to the Amazonian tribes, which he continued to visit. He lived in Lima with his wife Claire (née Powell), whom he married in 1980, the couple adopting a parrot called Amachenka and hosting many western travellers arriving to explore the jungle.

Peru had remained remarkably undocumented right into the twentieth century, and the only travel guide available for the country was a chapter in the *South American Handbook* of 1924, and thus somewhat out of date by the 1980s. Dilwyn decided that he should be the one to produce a new guide, and persuaded the nascent Rough Guide project to back the endeavour, publishing *The Rough Guide to Peru* in 1983. He later contributed the portion on the Amazon River to *The Rough Guide to Brazil* (1990).

After publishing *The Rough Guide to Peru*, Dilwyn and Claire came back to Britain, with Dilwyn taking up a position at the Urban Centre for Appropriate Technology (now the Centre for Sustainable Energy). Moving to Wales, Dilwyn started work with the Centre for Alternative Technology (CAT) in Machynlleth. Here he worked on alternative energy sources and sustainable living when these areas were still in their infancy. At CAT, he helped organise the first ethical share issue and started *Clean Slate* magazine. He also served

as Executive Director of the Mid Wales Energy Agency. Dilwyn practised what he preached, being a keen adopter of sustainable living practices in his own life and even having his family spend summers in a tipi in the Forest of Dean.

Throughout this period Dilwyn's work for Rough Guides let him keep in regular contact with the Peruvian tribespeople he cared so deeply for. Over the years, he developed a particularly close relationship with the Ashaninka tribe he had filmed as a student. He had noted the pressure on the Amazonian tribes on his first visit to Peru, and observed its steep increase over time. The Ashaninka themselves faced a whole gamut of threats, from the impact of logging and drug trafficking, to an occupation by the Shining Path guerrilla group.

Dilwyn was determined to do what he could to help these people he had grown to love, and became involved with all manner of initiatives to help the Ashaninka and similar peoples. In one particularly memorable escapade designed to generate publicity, Dilwyn helped two Ashaninka bowmen travel to Lima for a national archery competition. The men's aim had been acutely sharpened by years of hunting for their food, and they surprised everyone by actually winning the competition with their handmade bows, increasing awareness of and respect for their people in the process.

Applying the knowledge from his employment in Wales, Dilwyn realised that activity in the environmental sector presented a practical way to help the Peruvian tribes. At a time when carbon offsetting was very much in vogue, Dilwyn helped arrange for the Ashaninka and others to receive money to plant trees to offset air travel and other carbon-emitting activity in developed nations. The Amazon represented a perfect proposition for carbon offsetting, as the near-optimal growing conditions there increase the rate and magnitude of carbon absorption by plant life.

Dilwyn was a long-time advocate of fair trade commerce and ecotourism as means to provide sustainable revenue streams to tribes, giving them the resources to fulfil their material needs without sacrificing their cultures and habitat. Through his own organisation, Ecotribal, Dilwyn provided a

bridge between Peruvian tribes and a western consumer base, selling produce like coffee, chocolate and craft goods back in Wales and more widely. From 2008, he began working with the Cool Planet Organisation, a climate change NGO which shared his approach to empowering natives to preserve their own lands.

In person, Dilwyn was a charismatic figure who conveyed an infectious enthusiasm for his work. He was as unflappable as he was adventurous, with a 'shamanic' presence some attributed to his long familiarity with the South American hallucinogen, Ayahuasca. In all his activities, Dilwyn was a deeply ethical man with a profound empathy for those he spent his life trying to help.

Dilwyn died suddenly in Lima, aged just 57. His death came as a great shock, as he had been remarkably fit and well for a man of his age, and had been leading hikes in the rainforest days before his death. His loss was felt not only by family and friends, but also by the many tribespeople he had done so much for over the decades. Dilwyn is survived by Claire, his children Tess, Bethan, Max, Teilo and Danny, grandchildren Tigerlilly and Tala Luna, his mother Olive and sister Gaynor.

**JAMES FAIRLEY MCKENZIE** (1960) was born in Edinburgh on 1 May 1938. He completed his BA in Glasgow, at the Royal College of Science and Technology, taking a First in Applied Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in 1960 as well as winning the Walter Brown Prize in Applied Mathematics. James then came to King's for his PhD in Applied Mathematics and Theoretical Physics as the Sir James Caird Scholar.

After completing his doctoral studies in 1964, James spent two years as a senior scientific officer with the Ministry of Defence. Leaving this post in 1966, he subsequently embarked upon a long and distinguished career in space science which was to see him travel the world. In 1966 he relocated to California, where he was Research Fellow at the NASA Ames Research Center and then a Research Associate and Lecturer at the University of California at San Diego.

In 1969 he moved to Italy for a four-year stint with the European Space Research Institute in Frascati, before in 1973 heading to Africa for four years as Professor with the University of Khartoum in the Sudan. This was then followed by a three-year engagement as Research Professor with the Danish Space Research Institute in Lyngby.

After so much moving around, James finally settled in South Africa, where he was to remain a Professor at the University of Natal for seventeen years, from 1981–98, being appointed Head of Department from 1985–88. After 1988, he also maintained a concurrent position as Research Professor with the Max Planck Institute for Solar System Research in Germany, which he continued after leaving his Natal position until 2003.

Despite his apparent retirement, James continued to publish papers right up until a few months before his death. He published over two hundred papers in the course of his long and accomplished academic career, making several important contributions to space science. His main research focus was on the modelling of space plasmas and their complex interactions with radiation, shock waves and particles, with his work significantly shaping our current understanding of the solar wind.

It might hardly be surprising of such an accomplished scientist that James was naturally well suited to his line of work. He had a formidable gift for mathematics, most notably for differential equations, possessing the very rare and impressive ability to discern the behaviour of complex differential equations simply by short inspection.

James embraced his status as the consummate theoretician, and was open about the fact that his great ability for abstract cognition was balanced against a complete lack of affinity for the world of domestic chores. His former colleague Gary Zank recalls being asked if he could come over to replace some light bulbs in James's apartment, as James was quite clear that whilst he understood very clearly all the physics of their operation, their maintenance was not something that he had any aptitude for or interest in.

Despite his large research output and academic disposition, James maintained a wide variety of interests outside work. In particular, he had a great love of sport, having been a keen squash player in his youth. He very much enjoyed watching various sports, including football and rugby, but most especially tennis, and Wimbledon in particular.

James is remembered as a big-hearted, kind and generous man. He was a very moral and deeply principled individual, who always maintained sympathy for the underdog, the downtrodden or the disadvantaged. Whilst he could occasionally be slightly short-tempered, those who knew him recognised that this was really a product of the genuine sincerity with which he held his beliefs. The quality most often recalled of James, though, is his keen sense of humour, which is described as having been clever and tasteful and as having retained a very characteristically British flavour despite his many years abroad.

James retired to Cambridge, living just a short way from King's. He died peacefully on 3 February 2015, aged 78, surrounded by his family. A wake was held for him in his College. James is survived by his wife Karen, children Karen, Neil and Alison and grandchildren Oliver, Lucy and Oscar.

**RODERICK ROBIN MACKENZIE** (1948) was born in London on 3 August 1926. Known as Robin, he was the son of Roderick Kilgour Mackenzie and Rosemary Blanche Troubridge.

Robin's family was a cadet branch of the historic Scottish Clan Mackenzie, and was based at the highland Kincaig Estate. Indeed, such was the importance of family tradition that his father had changed his surname from Martineau to Mackenzie in 1915 when his own father inherited Kincaig. With his father's premature death in 1937, the eleven-year old Robin must have been made aware early in life of his future duties as head of the family.

Robin was schooled at Eton, and was resident there throughout much of the Second World War. When he left Eton in 1944, he was called up to the

military and joined the First Battalion of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, where he commissioned as an officer in 1945. Remaining with the Army until 1947, Robin saw most of his service on the North East frontier between Italy and Yugoslavia and achieved distinction when he was responsible for passing a sector of that boundary into local Italian and Yugoslav authority.

After demobilisation, Robin went up to King's to begin reading for the Law Tripos in 1948. However, he cut short his studies to marry (the later Lady) Jean Leslie. To support his new wife, Robin took up a position with Butterworth & Co., a specialist publisher of legal, medical and scientific books. But after only two years, the sudden death of his grandfather obliged Robin to leave London behind and return to Scotland to take over as Laird of Kincaig.

Robin and Jean spent almost fifteen happy years at Kincaig, running the estate, entertaining friends and family, attending the Highland Meeting Ball and keeping up family traditions like that of acting as Chieftain of the Invergordon Highland Games. During this time, Robin also continued the long family association with the Seaforth Highlanders – a regiment of the British Army actually named for his ancestor Kenneth Mackenzie, First Earl of Seaforth. Robin's father had been a captain with the regulars, and Robin followed him as a lieutenant in the Territorial wing.

However, the idyll was cut short by financial pressures, and Robin had to return to employment in London, where he found work as a typewriter salesman with IBM. After a few years, the impracticalities of attempting to work full-time in London whilst also running an estate some five hundred miles away became too much of a burden, and so Kincaig was sold in 1964.

As sad as it must have been to relinquish the family seat, Robin's career in London flourished. He was a successful salesman at a time when electric typewriters were highly expensive, and companies had to be convinced of the merits of what would be a significant investment. Indeed, it was reported, with some humour, that the key to Robin's success was his notorious ability to charm the opposite sex. Apparently, he would secure

sales less by pitching directly to the businessmen in charge of acquisition and more by convincing their secretaries of how much easier it would make their own jobs and leaving them to pester their bosses for the upgrade.

Robin soon rose within IBM. He was initially promoted to product development, where he was involved with early word processors and personal computers, before moving on to more senior management. Later in his career, Robin's business expertise was put to use with a secondment to the Department of Trade and Industry and as a member of the Portsmouth Business School Advisory Board. He also served as a governor for London University College School.

Robin retired from IBM in 1985, though he continued to work hard in other spheres with a great deal of charitable and voluntary activities, most notably serving as Chairman of the National Charity for Spinally Disabled Children. In 1991, he finally retired from all these commitments to serve a one-year term as High Sherriff of Hampshire. He delighted in the largely ceremonial role, enjoying entertaining High Court Judges, presiding over the Winchester Assizes and parading down the nave of Winchester Cathedral in his elaborate uniform.

Throughout his life, Robin was a committed member of the Worshipful Company of Grocers, and held many different positions within its ranks. He became a Freeman in 1948 by patrimony, and joined the Livery ten years later. In 1968, he was elected to the Court of Assistants, this being the point at which he began fully to immerse himself in the activities of the Company. In 1973, he followed his grandfather and uncle in rising to Master. He represented the Company on the Board of Governors of Oundle School, becoming Chairman in 1982, and was a Senior Member of Court from 2002–2007. The precise role he occupied at any one time was to a large extent immaterial for Robin, though, who consistently did everything within his power to be of service to the interests of the company in general.

When not kept busy with such a large workload, he was most often found gardening at home. He also enjoyed shooting, and most especially

stalking. He travelled widely, sometimes to visit family members who had found themselves abroad. Besides all this, he also found time to write, publishing two novels.

Robin loved parties and any excuse for highland dancing. Often, he would try to teach family members traditional dances, though would often reveal an impatient streak in the process. But any such aggravation was always quick to pass, and Robin is universally remembered as a deeply kind and humorous man of great warmth, who always showed particular devotion to his family.

Robin died at home in Hampshire on Remembrance Sunday 2015, with Jean by his side. He requested that his ashes be scattered in Scotland.

**MOHAMED SALEH MAKIYA** (1944) was born in 1914, into a Baghdadi family of clothing merchants. His father Bahiya died before he was born and Mohamed was raised by his uncle. In 1935 Mohamed left Baghdad to study for his A levels in England. He went on to study Architecture at Liverpool University, taking his BA in 1941 and completing a Diploma in Civic Planning the following year.

Mohamed came to King's to study for his doctorate, which he took in 1946. This was the same year in which he married Margaret Crawford, whom he had studied alongside in Liverpool. The couple shared a passion for cycling, and toured much of the UK together, staying in youth hostels.

With his studies complete, Mohamed moved back to Baghdad to found his own architectural practice. Initially designing housing and public buildings, he soon moved on to large religious and other civic projects in successive phases of a blossoming career.

One of his first and most important large religious projects was the Khulafa Mosque, with a brief to integrate an ancient minaret remaining from a ninth-century mosque on the same site into a new place of worship. The finished complex was praised for its seamless integration of historic

and contemporary elements, with detailing on the new buildings borrowing historic ornamentation in a fashion which went against the principles of strictly modern design, but was much more suitable for the project as a whole.

This design was a particularly clear statement of Mohamed's guiding principles in architecture, which were maintained right across the span of his long career. Mohamed had trained in Liverpool in the modernist, internationalist style of the Bauhaus and Le Corbusier, and his work would always owe a great deal to that school of design. However, this influence was tempered by his PhD research on traditional Middle Eastern architecture.

In 1950s Baghdad, Mohamed had found himself present in something of a golden age of modernist architecture for the city. Internationally renowned architects would come to the city to build in internationally accepted fashions of the time. Increasingly, though, Mohamed found himself dissatisfied with simply imposing a western-derived modernism upon the Arab world. He recognised that the resulting buildings had no sympathy for their context and subsequently stood only in cold, impersonal relation to their users.

In response, Mohamed began to integrate his own deep knowledge and appreciation of the region's traditional architectural forms with the core sensibilities of his modernist training. The resulting synthesis, present in the Khulafa Mosque, created an aesthetic which was as distinctly Iraqi and Arab as it was unmistakably contemporary. This characteristic style was, and continues to be, highly influential in Iraq and across the Middle East, where Mohamed is particularly well known.

Mohamed went on to design numerous other large mosques across Iraq and other countries in the region. Some of these were on an enormous scale, including the 1981 Kuwait State Mosque, with space for seven thousand worshippers. None would have come close, though, to the thirty-thousand capacity Baghdad State Mosque, for which Mohamed devised plans in 1983 but which was never built.

From places of worship, Mohamed went on to design university buildings and campuses and from there to grand civic buildings along with commercial and residential complexes across the Arab world. Examples of his university work include the 1966 Baghdad Theology College and the 1981 Rashid University complex in Iraq (in collaboration with a German firm). One of the most prestigious projects of his career was the Headquarters of the League of Arab States in Tunis, in 1983. He was also an innovator in creating buildings for the disabled in the Middle East, including his 1973 Centre for the Handicapped of Isa Town in Bahrain.

As befitted an architect who invested so much thought in the theoretical aspects of aesthetics and functionality, Mohamed was not only a practising architect but also a teacher and academic. He was a founder of the Department of Architecture in Baghdad University in 1959, and remained Head of Department until 1968. He also published two books: *The Arab Village* (1951) and *The Architecture of Baghdad* (1969).

Mohamed had a strange and often strained relationship with the Ba'ath regime, which came to power in Iraq following a 1968 coup. In 1972, in one of the party's many purges, Mohamed unexpectedly found himself on a list of apparent enemies of the State, and he and his family were forced into exile. Relocating to London, Mohamed continued his work from what would be the first of several international offices for his company.

However, years later in the 1980s his Khulafa Mosque was noticed by an approving Saddam Hussein, who had become national leader in 1979, and Mohamed was invited back to Baghdad to design for the regime. Love of his homeland saw him accept despite his own and his family's severe misgivings about Hussein's politics. Later, in the early 1990s, his son Kanan was revealed to be behind publications highly critical of the Ba'athist regime, including a scathing critique of its architecture, putting the family in the odd situation where the son was a prominent critic of the father's former employer.

Moving back to London in the late 1980s, Mohamed never lost his affection for the land of his birth, founding the Kufa Gallery to promote

Iraqi and wider Arab culture via exhibitions and talks. His architecture is the subject of multiple books and other publications, including Kanan's English-language *Post-Islamic Classicism: A Visual Essay on the Architecture of Mohamed Makiya* (1990); his archives are held by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mohamed died in London aged 101 on 19 July 2015. Margaret predeceased him in 2012, and he is survived by his children Kanan and Hind and grandchildren Naseem, Bushra and Sara.

**TREVOR JOHN LLOYD MARTIN** (1945) was born on 21 March 1927 in St Leonard's on Sea, Hastings, the fourth child of Bill and Jeanette Martin. As a boy he won a scholarship to Hastings Grammar School, and later attended Chichester High School when his family moved to avoid wartime turmoil. Trevor came to King's in 1945 on a local authority award, a grammar school boy amongst a strange mix of Eton scholars and weathered servicemen returning from active duty. Indefatigable and confident by nature, however, he did not shrink into the background, but impressed his tutors, won the Rolleston Award for Travel in his final year, and fell in love with rowing, an interest sustained for the rest of his life. He took his BA in 1948 with Second Class Honours in Part I of the English Tripos and Part II of Modern Languages, specialising in French.

Perhaps because of this same indefatigability and drive, Trevor became a man of many talents who enjoyed a successful and highly varied career, spanning fields as different as the RAF, school teaching, global business management, university lecturing and antiques. With reasonable intelligence, a good education and a deep reserve of determination, he believed, one could tackle almost any job – the sign of an enduring practical as well as intellectual curiosity that would later shape a beautiful garden and fill a marvellous library full of books. Although he never directly continued his studies in linguistics, it was a subject which remained of great interest to him, and in retirement he contributed significantly to the book *Hartley's Foreign Phrases* (2007),

the editor of which acknowledged both his ‘profound scholarship’ and ‘acerbic wit’.

A great anecdotist with a sardonic and often mischievous sense of humour, Trevor had an eye for irony and delighted in coincidence, one memorable incident being when an old car belonging to his College friend Lionel Jackson broke down near a garage named ‘Jackson Stops’. After graduation, this sense of humour was to sustain Trevor and his friends through a tedious two-year stint of National Service as Flying Officers in the Education branch of the RAF. None of them ever did much actual flying, though Trevor did once manage to catch a lift to Martlesham in an ancient Blenheim, ostensibly to discuss the use of visual aids in their work.

A series of odd jobs followed, including the post of assistant production manager in a knicker factory, before Trevor settled into a role as Assistant Master at Papplewick Prep School in Ascot in 1951. Here he met Anne Denne, another new teacher, when they were both assigned to produce the scenery for a school production of *HMS Pinafore*. They were married on 12 January 1955 in Mayfair, and moved into a flat in Sunningdale. Sifting through local junk shops for gems to fill their home with furniture sparked their lifelong interest in antiques which would later become a full-time project.

In 1956, however, Trevor was just making his first move into business, working for Shell-Mex and BP Ltd as a salesman in London while Anne continued to teach at Papplewick. He rose rapidly through the company, becoming a Senior Planning Manager in 1961, Regional Manager of the Midland Division of BP Retail in 1968, and Retail Manager of the Automotive branch for BP International in 1972, his first global appointment. Career success of course came at the cost of upheaval for the family, which had expanded by 1967 to include three happy children, Marian, William and Henry. They moved from their first home in Nottingham to another in Four Oaks, then on to Surrey, Worcestershire and finally, in 1972, to the Glebe House in Lindsell, Essex, a former vicarage with extensive grounds secured by Anne in a nail-biting auction. In each new home, Anne and Trevor worked miracles of redesign and refurbishing,

inside and out. A skilled carpenter, whatever Trevor built would last – but he was equally capable of tearing out what was no longer wanted, once ripping out all the hardboard that had been covering an original set of banisters and burning it in the garden. ‘My house is my hobby,’ he would always say, and his home was the scene of many fine parties and celebrations over the years, as the features evolved and changed under his hands.

By 1978, Trevor had risen to the position of General Manager of Marketing at BP, but was starting to feel an itch for new challenges. Together with Anne, he determined upon a dramatic career change and, in 1980, became a Visiting Lecturer at the University of Manchester Institute of Science and Technology. Yet the dream had really always been to be his own boss. In 1982, aged 55, he took early retirement and set up Lindsell Chairs, an antique chair business run together with Anne from a property of four thousand square feet in Coggeshall, Essex. Chairs, Trevor explained to a local newspaper, fascinated him for their combination of function and form, and the interest had long roots, back to the time spent thrift-hunting as newlyweds in London. Anne herself had expert skills in reupholstering and restoration, and together with Trevor’s belief and elbow grease the business began to do very well, producing a healthy turnover. Most importantly, Anne and Trevor found it most fulfilling. ‘I’m the janitor of this building,’ the former executive businessman said with glee to a reporter, ‘but all the decisions are our own, not someone else’s, and we like it that way.’

After nearly two decades of contented self-employment, Trevor finally took full retirement, and in 1998 Lindsell Chairs closed and the property in Coggeshall was sold. He continued to plant trees, collect books, entertain friends and attend the Bumps races in Cambridge whenever possible, with his summer parties on the riverbank a firm fixture in many diaries. In November 2004, however, he suffered the first of many seizures and mini-strokes, which for some time made writing and speech more difficult, a matter of intense frustration to a man with such a love of language.

Trevor died peacefully on 16 November 2015, with Anne at his bedside, and is survived by his children and six grandchildren.

**SAM JOSEPH HARDING MILLER** (2014) died unexpectedly at home at the age of 20.

Sam grew up in Kent, the son of Richard Harding and Sarah Miller. Richard and Sarah separated and Sam lived with his mother and his sister Poppy, but he maintained a close relationship with his father's new family and with his younger half siblings, as well as being much loved by Sarah's side of the family. As a child he was lively, warm and very witty with a good singing voice and terrible handwriting. He went to a Catholic comprehensive school, which sparked his academic interests; he saw a mismatch between the teachings of the Catholic Church, especially in relation to the problem of the existence of evil in a world supposedly governed by a loving God, and the poverty and tendency to crime he saw around him in Medway and in many of his classmates. Sam was very much troubled by injustice and wanted to play a part in making the world a better place for the disadvantaged. For his A levels, which he took at Rochester Grammar School, he chose History, Sociology and Religious Studies, and developed some strong left-wing views as well as following a strict vegetarian diet. One of his friends remembered feeling shy and lonely on her entry to the sixth form, and Sam adopted her, took her around the student common room and introduced her to everyone there. It was only later that she discovered Sam was also new and this was the first time he had met any of these people.

Sam was not confident of his own abilities and decided to take a gap year before applying to university in case he failed to achieve the results that would support an aspirational application. Once his straight A\* results were confirmed, he felt able to apply to Cambridge, and chose King's because of his politics, his state school background and the kindness of Dr Jeremy Morris, then Dean of Chapel, whom he had met on an Open Day visit.

During his gap year Sam volunteered at Demelza, a local charity shop supporting hospice care for children where he was an extremely well liked member of staff. He also worked briefly at a local tourist attraction, 'Dickens' World', which according to Sam was staffed by characters at least as eccentric as anything Dickens himself invented.

Sam came to King's to read Theology. He had a room in Keynes, and soon developed a wide circle of friends who saw him as outgoing, caring and very funny. Sam loved fancy dress events and put a lot of thought into some ingenious costumes. He also became involved in the Marxist Society, attending meetings and helping to distribute literature, although occasionally he expressed doubts about the Marxist vision for the future, seeing it as overly optimistic. Although he loved King's, Sam found that he did not love Theology as much as he had hoped. He was more interested in the sociological aspects and influences of religion than in Biblical study and struggled to enjoy some of the first-year compulsory papers.

Sadly, the mental health issues which had been a problem for Sam since secondary school began to dominate his life. Extreme self-doubt escalated into self-harm. He did all the right things in contacting the College Nurse, explaining his situation to his Tutor and visiting his GP, but his illness worsened. It was decided that he should not return to College after the Easter Vacation but would return to King's the following September if his health permitted, this time to study HSPS. Sam went home to Kent where he was on a waiting list for mental health care, rested and read and listened to his favourite *West Side Story* for comfort. Even when he was at his lowest, he still kept in touch online with his friends and never forgot to ask how they were. Tragically, Sam did not get the care he needed quickly enough, and he died on 21 June 2015.

**CHRISTOPHER COLVILE MINNS** (1962) son of CEM (1922) was an antique glass specialist and warm-hearted embodiment of the unorthodox. A noticeable eccentric with his trademark sideboards, round glasses and eclectic mix of clothes, on one occasion even sporting three hats at once, Christopher was also a genuine individual in more profound ways. Open-minded far beyond the norm, while in Cambridge he joined *all* the political parties to see what each could offer, and made a point of befriending foreign students, later specially offering lodging at his home in Brunswick Square to students from abroad. Amidst the rush and push of future-obsessed modern society, he relaxed in the present and largely disregarded

the tide of current affairs and technology, never owning a mobile phone, nor driving very much, rarely travelling abroad. Sometimes independent to the point of being uncompromising, knowledgeable to the point of obsession, and in many ways an unapologetic hoarder, Christopher was nonetheless an exceptional conversationalist, a sophisticated aesthete and a truly kind man. As a friend put it: ‘One wanted him to approve of you and to like you because his approval was worth having.’

Born on 27 April 1942 near Greenham Common, Christopher began life in the peculiar circumstances of a war baby, evacuated to St Austell and not meeting his older siblings until several years later, when they returned from their own evacuation to America. His inveterate collecting habits surfaced at a very early age when, as a toddler in Cornwall, he was found stashing Marmite pots in a hedge. After the war he spent his childhood at Wing’s Place (Anne of Cleves House) in Ditchling, attending St Mary’s Hall School and subsequently Brighton College, where, with trademark independence, he booked himself violin lessons.

An unexpected interlude occurred when Christopher contracted TB from unpasteurised milk on the farm on which he usually spent tranquil summer holidays. The eighteen months he endured in a Sussex sanatorium while recovering were a traumatic period which marked him for life, but did not defeat him. Managing to catch up on all his missed schoolwork, Christopher applied to Cambridge on the encouragement of his tutors and was invited to interview for Maths and Physics at King’s. It so happened, however, that he got on better with the Economics Tutor during the interview, and with characteristic nonchalance decided to choose that subject instead when offered a place. Being intelligent and curious, he enjoyed his studies to an extent, but they were never a passion; when asked what he read at Cambridge, he used to quip: ‘Economics, but not seriously.’

When Christopher arrived at King’s in 1962 it was already in his blood – his father Christopher ‘Kit’ Eden Minns had matriculated in 1922. Over the years, however, it also came to occupy a large place in his heart. He returned several times to visit with his wife Alison, and would reminisce

about his first year in the then newly built Market Hostel, and the winter of 1962–63 when the frost was so harsh that he could walk along the frozen river. He held dear his memories of private readings by E.M. Forster of his unpublished novels, the hubbub of punters passing on the river outside his room in Bodley’s, his friendships with students from all diversities and backgrounds, and the atmospheric hush of Evensong in Chapel.

Christopher graduated in 1966 with a Lower Second in Economics. The deaths of both his parents, aged just 57, mid-way through his studies, had necessitated a year out before Finals, as he dealt with the ramifications of grief and the sudden responsibility of his inherited part-estate in Scotland. Upon completing his degree, Economics had lost much of its lustre, as had the prospect of entering merchant banking. Rather unrooted, and perplexed by the Careers Service of the time, Christopher drifted into antiques, following a boyhood interest in collecting old glass.

Happily, the antiques market turned out to be a real calling. Christopher had an innately good eye and developed an impressive knowledge of his area, a talent recognised by the Antique Collectors’ Club publishing house, which commissioned him to write a volume on glass from the nineteenth century. As an undiagnosed dyslexic, however, he struggled to write and the book remained unfinished. Focusing instead on combing through Brighton’s charity shops for bargains and trading at sales and auction rooms across the country, he built up a loyal base of private clients, partners and associates, as well as a sizeable collection of his own. His home soon filled up with boxes of beautiful old glass pieces, mixing with the crates of vintage claret and port he had nimbly bought up from King’s, the family heirlooms he refused to part with and the ever-growing mountain of miscellany he acquired over a lifetime.

Meanwhile, Christopher had met a young woman named Alison and the pair had fallen in love. Serendipity, hard at work, had caused her to move into her parents’ holiday flat in Brunswick Square, barely steps away from Christopher in the same building, and they met through mutual friends. They married quietly at Hove Registry Office on 8 November 1979 and

enjoyed a happy and supportive life together. Alison could never persuade Christopher to love foreign travel as she did, but they spent idyllic long weekends together in the UK, walking in the South Downs, the New Forest or Alison's home county of Yorkshire. Both delighted in simple natural beauty and the cycle of life, and took pleasure in being outside. A particular favourite became the outdoor performances staged by Glyndebourne Touring Opera, and they became adept at arriving early to claim the perfect picnic spot in the beautiful gardens.

The last years of his life were difficult, however, with a heart operation in May 2015 prompting what felt like a whole board of different medical problems being thrown at him. Christopher received a diagnosis of pancreatic cancer just after New Year and died eleven days later, on 15 January 2016. He is survived by Alison.

**SIDNEY SOLOMON MIRVISH** (1951) was born in Cape Town on 12 March 1929 into a South African Jewish family. After secondary education at South African College High School, Sidney enrolled at the University of Cape Town, with the intention of following his father into medicine. However, Sidney's burgeoning interest in chemistry would draw him toward that discipline instead, with his eventually receiving his BSc in Chemistry and Physiology in 1948, before proceeding to an MSc in Organic Chemistry, completed in 1950. It was subsequent PhD study that brought Sidney to King's, with his winning the Jamison Scholarship to come to Cambridge for research in organic chemistry in 1951.

Completing his doctorate in 1955, Sidney returned to South Africa to take up a Lectureship in the Department of Physiology in the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. He held this position until 1960, a pivotal year in which he both married his wife Lynda Kahn and began his long research career with a move to the Weizmann Institute of Science, Rehovot, Israel. Sidney was Research Associate at the Weizmann Institute until 1969, and it was here that he first developed the interest in the chemical causes of cancer which would go on to form the basis of his very fruitful career.

Sidney pursued much of this work in carcinogenesis in the US. From 1965–66 he had a brief stint at the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research at the University of Wisconsin. In 1969 he made the move to the Eppley Institute for Research in Cancer at the University of Nebraska, Omaha, where he was to remain for the rest of his career. Initially recruited as Associate Professor, he was promoted to full Professor in 1977 and went on to serve from 1981–86 as Interim and Associate Director. In total, Sidney was to serve as a Faculty member at Nebraska for forty-six years.

Sidney's research focused on better understanding N-nitroso and related carcinogenic chemicals present in a selection of foodstuffs, with the goal of facilitating better cancer treatment and prevention. In a long and productive career, he published 155 academic papers, won many research grants and sat on a variety of advisory committees. Perhaps his most important contribution, especially for the general public, was his 1972 paper in *Science*, in which he detailed a method to block the formation of a class of cancer-causing chemicals via a reaction with vitamin C. Very soon after, the US government mandated the addition of vitamin C (or the related compound ascorbic acid, which we see so often on food labelling) during the manufacture of processed meat products such as bacon, sausage and luncheon meat. With this cancer-preventing practice subsequently becoming common around the world, one can only guess at Sidney's total contribution to global public health.

In his time at Nebraska, Sidney became something of a fixture on campus, and could be readily identified by his penchant for wearing shorts to work in summer and his ever-present backpack. He took his teaching commitments just as seriously as his research, and was a demanding but much loved mentor to students from undergraduate to postdoctoral level.

An enthusiastic attendee of all manner of talks and seminars, severe problems with his eyesight required Sidney always to sit in the front row. Unaccustomed speakers could often be slightly rattled by so eminent a scientist sitting in such close scrutiny of their presentations, as if he were preparing for a pedantic critique of the minutiae of their work. In practice

though, Sidney's questions were far from dull nitpicking, being invariably addressed to the most foundational elements of the topic of discussion. Indeed, he gained a strong reputation for offering contributions which were consistently enlightening and thought provoking for both speaker and audience.

Sidney continued to be a productive and innovative researcher long after his official retirement. Even when he was feeling increasingly ill in the week before his death, he was nonetheless fully occupied drawing up a funding application to develop an inventive new means of monitoring the onset of colon cancer. This work continued right up until his admission to hospital for emergency surgery. Unfortunately, complications resulting from that procedure led to his death a few days later, on 23 August 2015.

Outside of academic life, Sidney was an enthusiastic collector of South African art and artefacts, demonstrating an abiding affection for his homeland, despite having lived abroad for so long. Throughout his lifetime and his wide travels, he was to impress all those he encountered with his distinctly gentle, kind and amiable character. Wherever he had gone in the world, Sidney had readily made firm friends. As such, notwithstanding his notably well-attended funeral in Omaha, the hundreds of assembled mourners would have represented only a fraction of the lives he had touched across the world.

Sidney is survived by his wife Lynda, their children Leora and Daniel (Rachel) Mirvish and grandchildren Rebecca, Jonathan and Miriam. He is also survived by his sister Doreen Bahiri.

**KENNETH MARTIN NARVEY** (1966) was born on 12 July 1943 in Winnipeg, Canada. The son of Fred and Gertrude Narvey, Ken was born into a Jewish family and grew up to be trilingual, often conversing in Yiddish at home besides speaking the English and French typical of Canadians.

As a young man, Ken proved to be incredibly intelligent, but often somewhat troubled. He went to school in Winnipeg and attended the local

University of Manitoba. Throughout this time he excelled in every subject he studied, and was always top of his class, receiving academic awards from every institution he attended.

In 1966, Ken came to King's on a Graduate Research Fellowship funded by Imperial Oil. He had been considered in 1965 but not accepted as there was a worry that, though very bright, he might be difficult to handle. These worries turned out to be not unfounded, as Ken's brilliant but dysfunctional mind meant he failed to settle to academic work. Reports from the time express concern that he was unable to realise his very great potential due to an inability to harness his mind to his studies, and mention that he was consulting a psychiatrist on the issue. He was also faced with significant financial problems during his time at Cambridge, which may well have been a contributing factor to his ability to focus on his research.

Ken was to complete Part II Economics as a precursor to research, but was increasingly unhappy in that subject. He requested to be allowed to switch to Mathematics, but the College considered that he would be best remaining where he was. Faced with persisting money worries and being stuck in a course he did not enjoy, Ken decided to leave before completing his degree.

After Cambridge, Ken was admitted to MIT and later to Manitoba Law School. Here too, he demonstrated an excess of intelligence, but proved unable to finish the degrees. Yet this inauspicious start did not impede his eventual choice of career.

Despite having no qualification in Law, Ken returned to Canada and set himself up as a campaigning legal researcher in Montreal. Working initially on issues concerning the flooding of Indian-owned land in Quebec, he soon ended up specialising in the prosecution of Nazi and other war criminals, and was instrumental in ensuring provision was made in the Canadian Charter of Freedoms to allow for such individuals to be brought to justice.

Ken's legal activity, though, was far from limited to theory and bookwork, and he personally made effective legal interventions in several court cases,

consistently proving to be a formidable advocate despite his lack of formal tuition. Throughout his career he worked with various student and charitable campaign groups, including the Montreal-based Coalition of Concerned Congregations. His work was financed in large part by fundraising amongst the Jewish community.

Ken the campaigning researcher was a memorable and idiosyncratic character. He was an invariably rumped, dishevelled figure, and his lack of formal legal standing meant he was not as well known as he might have been. However, he was greatly respected by those who knew about his work, and lawyers in the field regarded his research as at least on a par with their own. A warm and highly intelligent man, he was liked and respected in equal measure. Whilst in Montreal, Ken established an important relationship with partner Claire Dumont, which endured after he left that city.

Throughout his life, Ken was always devoted to his parents, and it was for their sakes that he relocated back to Winnipeg around 2005. All who knew Ken knew of his deep love for his family and, despite his own failing health, he did everything in his power to help Fred and Gertrude as they grew older.

Ken died on 17 January 2010, aged 66. He is survived by Fred and his sister Janice Afruma.

**JEFFERY JOHN ORCHARD** (1950) was born in 1931 in Streatham, London, and educated at Alleyn's School, Dulwich. A Minor Scholar and Prizeman, he took a First in Archaeology and Anthropology at King's and also represented the University at Rugby Fives.

National Service intervened, however, from 1954–56. Jeffery served in the Royal Artillery to begin with, but was soon transferred to the Intelligence Corps where he learned Russian in the Joint Services School for Russian Linguists at Bodmin in Cornwall. Following this, he was appointed Second Lieutenant and worked as a Russian translator at Intelligence Corps HQ in Maresfield, Sussex.

On leaving the Army, he was immediately appointed Assistant Keeper of Western Asiatic Archaeology and Egyptology at the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and there participated in the redesign of the Egyptian and Western Asiatic Galleries with their new thematic interpretations. In 1961 Sir Max Mallowan invited him to become the Deputy Director (resident in Baghdad) of the British School of Archaeology in Iraq. Many visiting scholars recall him there as a genial and welcoming host, always ready to offer support and participate in visits to archaeological sites. Whilst in Iraq, he oversaw the cataloguing and conservation of the world famous collection of Assyrian ivories excavated at the important ancient site of Nimrud, and he is considered to be the world authority on these works of art. He was a member of the team excavating at Nimrud and in 1963 himself directed a season of work at the site. Its recent destruction by ISIS caused him considerable distress.

Jeffery's knowledge of the art and archaeology of the Ancient Near East was profound and his scholarship was greatly admired by his colleagues. In 1971 the eminent Assyriologist, Wilfred Lambert, then Professor of Assyriology at the University of Birmingham, encouraged him to apply for the post of Lecturer in the Ancient History and Archaeology of Western Asia, and from 1971 until his retirement in 1993 he was an inspiring teacher and successful admissions tutor at Birmingham. Several of his students have described how, having selected another university as their first choice, they had changed their minds after being interviewed by him. Others have expressed their gratitude to him for the intensely rich and comprehensive education they received in their chosen field of study.

In the late 1970s, Jeffery was determined to return to fieldwork. His first choice was Syria – where the authorities in the Department of Antiquities were welcoming and prepared to offer a rare division of the finds – but, with three British teams already working there, competition for funding and aid-in-kind was intense. He looked instead southwards to the Gulf, where intriguing evidence of new civilisations was being discovered.

In 1980, he founded – with his wife, Jocelyn, also an archaeologist – the University of Birmingham Archaeological Expedition to the Sultanate of

Oman (now more succinctly entitled The Hajar Project) and over three decades, under the patronage of the Oman Ministry of Heritage and Culture, they and their team successfully revealed the character and cultural evolution of the Sultanate's earliest oasis settlements (late-fourth to mid-second millennium BC), in particular as identified at their sites in the Wadi Bahla near Bahla town and in the vicinity of Bisya. These settlements – which Jeffery and Jocelyn have named the 'Hajar Oasis Towns' – are distinguished by their circular monumental buildings demarcating a cultivated territory, their cemeteries of beehive-shaped tombs and their trading and cultural contacts with Mesopotamia, Iran, the Indus Valley and Egypt. Chief amongst their discoveries have been the 5000-year old subsurface to surface irrigation channels – known as *aflaj* (sing. *falaj*) in Arabia and *Qanat* in Iran – without which the ancient oases could never have survived.

Jeffery and Jocelyn have also demonstrated that the origins of the 'Hajar Oasis Towns' are most likely to be found in the Yemen and that this oasis culture – conceivably that of the legendary nation of 'Ad – was part of a pan-Arabian civilisation that extended in a great southward sweeping arc from Oman to Sinai. The interim results of this research have been presented in a number of journals and conference papers, and preparations for the publication of the final reports are underway.

Following retirement in 1993 Jeffery, now an Honorary Research Fellow of the Institute of Archaeology and Antiquity at the University of Birmingham, remained actively engaged in fieldwork and research but, in 2010, his eyesight began to fail as a result of Age-related Macular Degeneration, and this was followed a year later by a heart attack. It was a blow: chronic heart failure could be managed, but the fading of the light was another matter entirely. Despite these setbacks – which put an end to fieldwork – he continued his research with the help of two assistants and Jocelyn, who acted as his eyes, and he truly displayed frailty only in the months leading up to his death. He died of heart failure on 9 November 2015.

At his funeral and in numerous letters and cards from friends and colleagues, he was remembered with great affection as the quintessential

English gentleman – elegant, scholarly, gentle – a man of immense integrity, kindness, generosity and a delightful sense of humour.

(Our thanks to Jeffery's wife, Jocelyn, for this obituary.)

**PHILLIP JAMES OSBORNE** (1988) was born in Birmingham in 1969 and educated at Menzies High School. Before coming to King's to read Engineering he secured an industrial sponsorship with the Lucas Automotive Research Laboratories, where he met one of his lifelong friends, Gavin Rummery. Both were working class boys who were the first in their families to go to university, and they continued their friendship throughout their years at Cambridge and beyond, although they were at different Colleges.

During his time at King's Phil enjoyed films, going to the Union for a debate, seeing bands at the Corn Exchange and even joined the Tiddlywinks Society for his first year. He had an unrestrained laugh which would fill any room he was in and made him fun to be with; he used to throw his head back and walk around in a small circle until the laugh was finished. Phillip was easy company, as he would talk to anyone and help them feel at ease. The sponsorship required a commitment to the firm during the Long Vacations, but there was also time for travel, around Europe, to the US and to Egypt. He was fit and active and enjoyed cycling, once touring the Alps at a rate of about eighty miles a day in high temperatures. The route crossed a beautiful Alpine river and Phil and his companion dropped their bikes to swim in the cooling water, without bothering to remove their already dated 1980s shorts and worn-out trainers. As they came out of the river, a little girl from a group of stylish French bathers approached, commenting, 'You're British, aren't you?' It was obvious.

After graduating Phil secured his first engineering job and also met Claire who became his wife and with whom he had two daughters, Hannah and Lucy. He continued to work in engineering with various companies in the automotive and military vehicle sectors. He specialised in project management and became a chief engineer with Lockheed Martin in

Ampthill, Bedfordshire. He was very highly regarded in the defence industry, where his area of expertise was special vehicles.

Phil worked extremely hard at everything he did and was a great one for fixing things; he had a passion for cars and motorbikes, hill walking, sailing and mending computers, and was keen to encourage his daughters to share his hobbies. He found it hard when long commutes gave him less time with his family. He also struggled to cope with problems which were not readily fixable, and he could not really understand his wife's need to 'sound off' occasionally after a bad day if he could not offer a solution.

He was a fiercely loyal family man and a great support to his mother when his father was dying of cancer, and also to Claire when her father died of the same illness a year later. He also supported his cousin while his uncle was dying. Losing these three people to cancer in a short space of time led to extreme depression and the breakdown of his marriage, although he and Claire remained firm friends. His depression led him to end his life on 31 March 2014.



**SIR DEREK OULTON** (KC 1945) brother of HCNMO (1937), was one of the great reforming civil servants of his generation. Instrumental in reshaping and modernising Britain's judicial system in the 1970s and 80s, he helped reform what he regarded very much as an old boys' network, replacing it with a structure in which judges were appointed on a meritocratic basis; measures that set a pattern for legal administration for the late twentieth century and beyond.

Born on 14 October 1927 into an Anglo-Irish family, Derek Oulton was educated at St Edward's School, Oxford, completing two years' National Service in the Royal Navy before going up to King's, where he took a Double

First in Law in 1951. Called to the Bar by Gray's Inn in 1952, he followed his parents to Kenya, where he practised as a solicitor and barrister before being appointed temporary administrative officer during the Mau Mau crisis of 1953. During this period he was (accidentally) shot on two separate occasions: once, by himself, in the foot, due to the dodgy safety catch on his father's revolver; and, in a separate incident, in the back by a comrade in arms. The latter experience left him badly wounded and scarred for life.

Returning from Kenya in 1960, Derek's swift rise through the administrative ranks of the Lord Chancellor's Office was meteoric in its trajectory.

Between 1961 and 1965 he served as Private Secretary to three Lord Chancellors, Kilmuir, Dilhorne and Gardiner. He was then appointed as Secretary to a Royal Commission under the chairmanship of Lord Beeching, where, after a wide-ranging review, he recommended the abolition of the old Assizes and Quarter Sessions, to be replaced by the new Crown Courts, staffed by circuit judges. This reforming of the legal system, resulting in the Courts Act, 1971, was closely overseen by Derek, with his characteristic diligence and charm. During this period, having served as Secretary to the Lord Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Legal Aid, he published (with Master James Matthews) a text book, *Legal Aid and Advice*, for which he was awarded a PhD by Cambridge University in 1974. In 1982 he was made Permanent Secretary, a post he held until his retirement from the Lord Chancellor's Department in 1989.

After the death of his beloved wife Margaret (known as 'Mossy'), whom he had married in 1955, Derek returned to Cambridge to teach Law at Magdalene College; he was elected a Fellow in 1990, and awarded an Honorary Fellowship on his retirement five years later. This final chapter in a long and distinguished career gave him great solace after the loss of his wife. He is remembered by many for his kindness, hospitality, humour and first-rate teaching; to his students, he was affectionately known as 'Uncle Sir Derek'.

Derek Oulton was appointed CB in 1979, knighted in 1984, and appointed QC the following year. On his retirement in 1989 he was advanced to

Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. Sir Derek died peacefully on 1 August 2016, aged 88. He is survived by his partner Ann, his three daughters and a son.

(A longer obituary will appear in the next edition.)

**JAMES BENTLEY PHILIP** (1962) had the ability, in quite determined ways, to transform for the better most social environments, or at least to open them to new perspectives.

James, known as Jim, was born in 1944 and brought up in Exeter, the first son of William Elmslie Philip and Beatrice Mary Janet Philip (née Lewis). In 1958 he was elected an Exhibitioner at Winchester College. Jim's first political venture was to lead a small College group on the 1961 Aldermaston to London CND March, under the slogan 'Sons of Wykeham say NO!'. On the cultural front he helped to transform the Winchester arts scene by producing paintings influenced by the American Abstract Impressionists, and sculpture influenced by Elizabeth Frink. Jim was also awarded a medal for English Verse, but, on presentation, was told by the then Headmaster (H.D.P. Lee) that the latter 'did not understand a word of it.' Later the same year, Jim's work won joint first prize in the *Daily Mirror* National Children's Competition. At this time Jim was also a supporter of the Anglican Franciscan Order, taking part in their welfare work in the Kentish hop fields.

In 1962 Jim took up a place at King's to read English. He became an editor of *Granta*, and co-organised a benefit year that enabled the publication to survive another decade as the University's main arts magazine. He was active in promoting the new poets then emerging, not only in America (Black Mountain, Beats, New York School) but also in the UK (New Departures Group, Liverpool Poets). Readings were organised by major figures, including Norman Mailer, Allen Ginsberg and Robert Creeley. In subsequent years Jim participated in *The English Intelligencer* as both poet and commentator.

In developing his own critical practice, Jim felt particular debts to two Cambridge figures: Tony Tanner (for his close readings of American texts) and Raymond Williams (for his wider commentaries on literature and society). After taking an MA in American Studies at the University of Sussex and teaching at Exeter University, Jim moved in 1971 to the University of Essex, which provided his main employment for the rest of his academic career. He joined the Department of Literature, standing in on several occasions as Director of American Studies, and was part of the group (including Richard Gray, Herbie Butterfield and Jackie Kaye) who fostered the international reputation of Essex's unique MA in American Poetry. In subsequent years, those teaching on this programme included such diverse figures as Edward Dorn, Robert Lowell, and Ted Berrigan. Jim published essays and chapters on a wide range of American writers, but is perhaps best known for work, following his PhD, on the longer poems of William Carlos Williams and Charles Olson, and their practice of what he came to call 'citizen text' (as opposed to a more familiar literature of American individualism).

Besides his work as an Americanist, Jim maintained a wider interest in Cultural Studies, and contributed to several of the Essex Sociology of Literature Conferences, notably those on the 1930s, and on travel writing. At a time when theories of postmodernism were at their height, Jim argued that, so far as the study of cultural change was concerned, the concept was one that could bring with it both restrictions and distortions. Noting the emergence of alternative theories of late modernity, such as Baumann's 'liquid modernity' and Giddens's and Beck's 'reflexive modernisation', he suggested that they also could be used to establish the full contexts of recent cultural production. These proposals were made at an Essex Conference in 1996 entitled 'Culture and Reflexivity' and in the following year at the University of London 'Signs of the Times' conference entitled 'Critical Masses'.

Although based at Essex, Jim also had spells as American Council of Learned Societies Visiting Fellow in American Studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and as British Council Visiting Lecturer at the University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland. He also worked part-time for forty years for the Open University in its East Anglian region, as Tutor-Counsellor and

subsequently as Associate Lecturer on Arts Foundation courses. He engaged in local tutorial work, and also in summer school teaching across the various regions. In latter years, he worked with individual OU students in most of East Anglia's prisons.

One of the offshoots of his OU work was a growing interest in 'Return to Study' programmes and in the enhancement of relevant skills. In 1996–97 he worked with Sandra Sinfield and Tom Burns (an Essex graduate) on the development of a best-selling manual entitled *Everything you wanted to know about studying but were too afraid to ask*. In 1998 the associated video won gold in the International Visual Communications Association annual awards competition.

So far as public life is concerned, Jim's other main commitment was to voluntary service. Choosing to live, in the early 1970s, in the village of Gissing (close to the centre of East Anglia), he found it to be a small parish, with a population of around two hundred and fifty, lacking in services, and without community assets of any kind. Over subsequent years, and mainly in the role of Parish Council Chair, Jim worked steadily with others to remedy this situation. By 1980, fundraising and grant allocation had made possible the provision of a basic village hall and programme of community support. This was the seed of later developments, including the setting up of a local trust, Heart of Gissing CIO, committed to promoting community, educational, and cultural opportunities in Gissing and eight surrounding parishes. Jim was firm in his conviction that such community initiatives were necessary in order to resist the remaining effects on the rural social environment of class atavisms, the effects of agribusiness, and deprivation of services. Jim also believed that he was carrying through the legacy of his father, who worked with Henry Morris on the development of the Cambridge village colleges, and as Director of Education in rural Devon.

Jim is greatly missed by his partner Jennifer, his daughters Georgia and Annie and his many friends.

(We are grateful to Jim's family for their help with this obituary.)

**ROBERT SYDNEY PAUL PINGUET** (1941) was born to French parents in the then British Crown Colony of Hong Kong. He grew up speaking French, with his mother not allowing any English to be uttered in the house. However, Robert showed an early gift for language, picking up the Mandarin Chinese spoken by his nanny. This aptitude was to prove crucial when, at the time of his mother's early death, he was sent to be educated in England at Bedford School. Even at what must have been a very difficult time, Robert prospered, and had soon picked up fluent English and good German.

From Bedford, he went on to King's to read Modern Languages and Law in 1941. However, with the Second World War well underway, he secured an academic deferment and joined the Intelligence Corps in 1942. Here he was selected for Field Security duty and joined the Twenty-Third Field Security Section (FSS), where he volunteered for parachute training, being awarded his parachute wings early in 1943.

In action, Field Security Sections such as Robert's carried out a wide range of important duties as Allied forces advanced, with responsibility for securing newly captured areas against enemy spying and sabotage, whilst gathering intelligence for the continuing offensive. Sections would capture and interrogate important local Nazis, collaborators and other enemies, as well as seizing maps and documents. They were also charged with the interrogation and appropriate transfer of prisoners in general, as well as organising the processing and documentation of the civilian population.

Robert deployed as a replacement with the Eighty-Ninth FSS in North Africa, from where he parachuted into the Allied occupation of Sicily in July 1943 and went on to the landings in mainland Italy in September. It was here, at Taranto, that he witnessed the sinking of HMS *Abdiel*, with the deaths of a great many of his fellow parachute troops on board – a sight he never forgot.

At Taranto, Robert's FSS was ordered to make haste across country to capture the German Consul at Bari. Arriving after a white-knuckle journey in a commandeered civilian vehicle, the Section was greeted by the Consul

who calmly declared, 'Gentlemen, I've been waiting for you.' Robert's family apparently still retain a souvenir of that memorable day.

After Italy, his unit was rotated back to the UK, arriving at Harlaxton, Lincolnshire in January 1944, to prepare for their part in the Allied invasion of Northern Europe. After the rigours of the front, it was a welcome change for the Section to find itself headquartered at the local Red Lion pub as they awaited deployment.

Eventually, it was decided that the Eighty-Ninth FSS would accompany the ill-fated Operation Market Garden, attached to the forces tasked with capturing Arnhem Bridge in the Netherlands. Robert parachuted into combat in the first lift on 17 September 1944. Field Security Sections were expected to operate as regular infantry on active front lines, and Robert was in the thick of the fighting. Later that day, in the street fighting in Arnhem town, he broke off alone to tackle a German motorcyclist. Unfortunately, as he attacked, the strap of his gun became tangled in the bike's handlebars, giving the rider time to shoot him in the chest at point blank range.

Robert was very fortunate not to die instantly, with the bullet just missing his heart and clipping a lung as it passed through him. He was able to crawl to safety in a nearby building, where he was eventually found and taken to friendly hospital facilities. However, his hospital was subsequently captured and Robert made a German prisoner of war.

Soon after, as he was transferred between German-held Dutch hospitals, Robert was given a chance to participate in an escape attempt, but honourably declined on grounds that he was much too badly wounded to be anything but a liability to the others. Instead, he ended up being sent by hospital train to the Stalag VIIIA prison camp in Bavaria. Robert remained in the camp hospitals at Stalag VIIIA, and then at nearby Stalag 383, until March 1945. Just a month later, he was freed when the Americans liberated his camp. He eventually flew back to Britain in May 1945, a full nine months after his jump into Arnhem. It is testament to his mental and

physical fortitude that he had survived such a long spell, with a bitterly cold winter, in captivity with such a severe injury.

Once recuperated, Robert served out the war in prisoner interrogation and other intelligence duties back in Britain. After his release from the Army in August 1946, he returned to King's to finish his degree. In 1947 he married his first wife, Phyllis, with whom he had two children. The same year, he also undertook a postgraduate course in Colonial Studies under the auspices of the Colonial Service, studying Swahili and Chibemba – the language of the Bemba people – in preparation for his subsequent posting to Northern Rhodesia.

Malaria and other health issues forced Robert and Phyllis to return to Britain in 1950, where they settled in Hampstead Garden Suburb. Robert worked in the city, where he started as a clerk but rose to be Managing Director of a large American mining group.

Outside work, Robert was a keen sportsman, with a particular gift for tennis. After the war, he won his Blue with the University Lawn Tennis Club in 1947, and played on the Bedfordshire County team the same year. He subsequently played in the (then amateur) Wimbledon and the Davis Cup.

After Phyllis died in 1985, Robert remarried to Jean in 1987 and moved to Marlow. The couple later moved to Henley, where Robert died, following a short illness, in October 2006.

**JOHN HARTLEY SARGENT** (1966) died peacefully on 11 February 2013, just days after his 70th birthday, at Victoria Hospice, British Columbia. A gifted scholar, John left Victoria in 1961 to read Economics and Political Studies at McGill University, followed by graduate studies at MIT and King's, where he studied Economics in 1970. After teaching at Queen's University, John joined the Department of Finance in Ottawa in 1971, where he made his mark as a consummate professional and a

thoughtful colleague over a productive and distinguished career spanning more than thirty years, including serving as a research director for two Royal Commissions.

John made significant contributions to the development of Canadian fiscal policy, tax policy and climate change-related economic policy, recognised through a Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Medal awarded by the Department of Finance in 2013. He gave his time generously to Kanata United Church, St Aidan's Church (Victoria), the Alliance Française (Victoria) and other volunteer endeavours. Ever inquisitive and eager for engaging conversation, John actively participated in and enjoyed the community that welcomed him when he and Janice returned to Victoria in 2004.

John's life and that of his family was later enriched through Miriam's love and companionship. John regularly visited his children and grandchildren in Ottawa and Toronto, laden with carefully selected children's books – trips he continued even once metastatic prostate cancer began to take its toll. He also loved hosting family and friends at his and Janice's beautiful home in Victoria. John and his family benefited greatly from the loyal support of friends old and new who ensured that his final months were filled with love, humour and good company. Predeceased in 2006 by his beloved wife Janice, and in 2013 by his dear friend Miriam McLean, he is survived by his children, Laurie and Ted, his brother, David and four grandchildren.

**ALEX JOHN SMITH MBE** (1960) was born on Christmas Eve 1926 in Findochty, a coastal village on the shores of the Moray Firth. The son and grandson of fishermen, Alex was born into a community intimately involved with the sea. The family later moved to Aberdeen, where Alex attended school, but frequently returned to spend holidays in Findochty with his grandparents.

After finishing his schooling towards the end of the Second World War, Alex was enlisted to the RAF to be a pilot. However, this late on in the conflict, very few airmen actually completed their training, and Alex always insisted that his military service was primarily spent as a DJ in Saffron Walden.

After demobilisation, Alex went to Aberdeen University, taking his MA in 1952. He married Isobel (née MacKay) in 1953, just two weeks before they left for Northern Rhodesia (now Zambia) where he was to start his career as a Colonial Officer. Alex remained in the Colonial Service for fifteen years, his efforts recognised with an MBE in 1959. In the same year he was also presented with a Bronze Medal from the Royal Humane Society for his saving several lives during flooding. Alex came to King's on a sabbatical from the Colonial Service to take a course in International Relations.

Alex left the Colonial Service in 1968 and returned to Britain, where he and Isobel settled in Rottingdean, near Brighton. Returning to his nautical roots, he worked for the British Port Authority (BPA) in London. Increasingly involved in international maritime affairs, in the early 1980s Alex became the first European representative to the International Association of Ports and Harbours (IAPH), at first as part of his role with the BPA but eventually on a full-time basis. John Watson, who worked alongside him at the time, recalls Alex as possessed of prodigious administrative, organisational and management skills, whose wisdom greatly benefitted the IAPH.

Alex retired from the IAPH aged 73 in 2009, after a career that had taken him across the globe. In retirement he and Isobel moved back to the Smith family house in Findochty. Alex spent his time reading thrillers from the local library and watching sports, particularly golf and football. He always remained up to date, and indeed startlingly knowledgeable, on current affairs.

He is remembered by all who knew him as quiet, polite and kind-hearted. A tall man, his imposing presence belied the gentle individual beneath, the almost hypnotic voice serving him well as a great raconteur with a marvellously dry wit.

Alex died at home in Findochty on 13 June 2014, aged 87, following a short illness. He leaves his wife, Isobel, their children Tracey and Leigh and their grandchildren Alex and Amey.

**PETER MELVILLE SMITH** (1962) was born in Blackpool on 12 May 1943, the only child of successful musicians. He attended Blackpool Grammar School, where, in the mould of his parents, he was found to have an exceptional gift for music, excelling in piano, organ and composition. Peter's talent won him an open scholarship to King's to study Music.

By the time he arrived at King's in 1962, Peter had lost both his parents. His father, who had been an accomplished singer under the name Melville Smith, was badly wounded in the Great War, and never properly recovered, dying whilst Peter was quite young. The death of Peter's mother was the more sorely felt loss, though. With her raising Peter alone after his father's death, the pair had become especially close. It was Peter's mother who taught him piano and so profoundly influenced his life by setting him on course to a career in music. Tragically, she developed cancer when Peter was in his late teens, with the young man devotedly nursing his mother through her illness. Her death when he was 19 left a lasting mark on Peter, and he would always speak of his mother with great sadness as well as great affection.

Though he had an official guardian, it was Peter's aunt who really took over the role of parent, doing everything she could to mother him. Friends reckon that it was this slightly strange arrangement, more than anything else, which led Peter to be so distinctly reserved and private throughout his life.

Though quiet, Peter was certainly not antisocial, and made many firm friends at King's. In his first year, he and the other scholars were condemned to lodge in 'The Drain'. This was a cold, damp set of windowless rooms accessible only by a subterranean tunnel near Chetwynd Court. In the winter, the bathroom would freeze solid, with thick yellow ice forming on the walls and the frozen plumbing sending pyjama-clad freshmen across Front Court, in search of flushing lavatories and warm showers in the Gibbs Building.

However, the shared drudge of life in such quarters was notorious for breeding a strong camaraderie between residents, with firm friendships established between men from very different backgrounds. Tremendous

parties were held and much political and philosophical discussion engaged in. Many of the bonds formed endured for years or even lifetimes. Indeed, Peter was part of a group of 'Drain' Scholars who remained close throughout their degrees, taking a long holiday to Spain together one Long Vacation. Long afterwards, this group would continue to hold an annual Drain Dinner.

He would remain especially close to Miles Gaythwaite, the pair visiting one another and holidaying together throughout the rest of Peter's life. On one such holiday, Peter and Miles toured the Netherlands together. Peter was fascinated by the great Dutch organs, and had secured introductions to many of their organists, so that he was able to inspect and play many of the grand instruments on the trip. He was thrilled, and fully in his element.

After King's, Peter became a school music teacher, beginning his first job at Eastbourne College in 1966 as Assistant Director of Music. Here he discovered that he much preferred teaching the keyboard to pupils individually, as his mother had taught him, as opposed to giving group music classes. After Eastbourne, he was hired to teach at Marlborough in 1969 by Graham Smallbone, the school's Director of Music. Peter and Graham got on famously, with Peter becoming a close friend of the entire Smallbone family. He taught one of Graham's daughters the piano, and played organ at another's wedding.

Despite being very happy at Marlborough, in 1973 Peter accepted an offer to become Head of Piano at Eton, where he would also be the Organist in Lower Chapel. Peter spent the rest of his career at Eton, where he once again excelled as a teacher, producing a great number of wonderfully skilful pianists. Many of his pupils would go on to successful careers in music; indeed, many would follow him to King's on Music Scholarships in the 1980s and 90s.

Such was the depth of talent amongst Peter's charges that in 1989 he was able to organise a concert by five of his most promising pupils in the grand space of the London Southbank Centre's Purcell Room. The resulting evening of performances was said to be of a standard that even specialist music schools would have envied.

Throughout his career, Peter remained an accomplished and prolific composer. At Eton in particular, he would contribute a significant number of works to the school, proving especially adept at writing choral and organ pieces suited to the schoolboys who would perform them. Amongst his compositions, his resettings of the Founder's Prayer and the famous Boat Club Song were very well received, the latter being memorably performed on the riverbank at Eton and on tour in the US. As a charming gift for his friends the Smallbones, he arranged for his special reworking of *The Owl and the Pussycat* to be performed at Graham and his wife's 40th birthday celebration by himself, the Smallbone children and their friends.

Of course, Peter was not only a wonderful teacher, but an excellent pianist and organist himself. The Choral Scholars whom he accompanied on the Chapel Organ at King's had been very impressed with him, as he seemed never to miss a note. He relished technical challenge, and had a taste for highly complex and often overlooked piano pieces. Though his job and other demands meant that he frequently performed before audiences, this was incidental to his enjoyment of the music itself, his fundamentally retiring, modest nature meaning that he was never one to actively seek the limelight.

Peter's reserve belied a wicked sense of humour, which came particularly to the fore amongst close friends. His skill for humorous mimicry of voices and mannerisms made him an excellent impressionist, though this would frequently get him into trouble. Marlborough musician Helen Davies recalls how, on one occasion, Peter answered the telephone with an impersonation of the Master, only to find that it was the man himself on the other end of the line.

After his retirement from Eton in 1996, Peter's personality blossomed as he felt the weight of responsibility lift from his shoulders. His sense of humour was more readily on display, and he had more liberty to engage with his own personal interests. With more time to spare, he was able to travel more widely and frequently, visiting Belgium several times and also crossing the Atlantic to the US.

Peter died unexpectedly of cancer on 9 March 2016. Having never married or had children, he left the bulk of his estate to King's, with another significant portion going to the Royal College of Organists, his intention being to benefit another generation of young music students.

**DR CHRISTOPHER ALLAN UPTON** (1972) was Reader in Public History at Newman University in Birmingham, and a renowned local history expert who contributed to countless media, heritage and restoration projects in the West Midlands area. As one of his editors at the *Birmingham Post* put it, 'What Chris didn't know about the city's past wasn't worth knowing,' but he combined this curiosity and expertise with a rare sensitivity towards his subjects. A 'genuinely public historian' and greatly appreciated lecturer, he engaged and inspired others with his encyclopaedic knowledge, affable charisma, and irrepressible good humour.

Chris was born on 4 November 1953 in Wellington, Shropshire, and attended Wolverhampton Boys' Grammar School. He came to King's in 1972 with a scholarship to read Classics and English, graduating with an Upper Second in 1976. Immediately noticeable for his colourful waistcoats and central parting, he was also known by his peers for his thoughtfulness and kindness towards others. It was at King's, too, that he met his future wife Fiona.

Following an early inclination towards teaching, Chris gained a PGCE in 1977, before moving into academia as a researcher at the University of St Andrews, where he began research for a PhD on Scottish Latin poetry. In 1980, meanwhile, he was appointed Research Assistant to Dr John Fletcher at the University of Aston in Birmingham, and together they collaborated on transcribing and editing the domestic Tudor accounts of Merton College Oxford, an edition of which was published in 1996. Chris received his doctorate in 1985 from St Andrews, while also working as a temporary lecturer in Classics at the University of Birmingham. The following year, he was invited to become a Fellow of the University's Institute for Advanced Research in the Humanities, and from this point

onwards began a blossoming, multi-disciplinary and truly multi-tasking thirty-year career.

From the University of Birmingham to Birmingham Central Library, Chris's passion for local history and the thrill of archival detective work led him to a Diploma in Librarianship and Information Studies and a job in the Central Library's Heritage Department, all in the late 1980s. At the same time, he was Chairman of Birmingham Urban Studies Centre and took up the editorship of the now sadly defunct *Birmingham Historian* journal, bringing it to life as a vibrant centre of both amateur and professional scholarship.

When he moved to the then Newman College of Higher Education as Senior Lecturer in History in 1995, he became largely responsible for transforming what had been a small subject area at a Teacher Training College into a fully-fledged University department with Honours degrees in History, research students and postgraduate courses. In fact, it was a theme throughout Chris's life and work to see history as fundamentally democratic – not only should its pages include equally the lives of the ordinary and the poor, but it should be open to everyone to learn, and in as multifaceted a format as modern culture could provide. Fascinating his students with tales of the history that inhabited the very walls around them, he preached both the joys and terrors of local history, telling them that they would have no textbook to hide behind. They, in return, held him in high esteem and with great affection, the Student Union voting him Lecturer of the Year in 2015 even after sudden illness forced him to retire. His achievements at what is now Newman University are underlined by the fact that his department achieved 100% satisfaction ratings in three out of the last four National Student Satisfaction surveys.

What his students remembered most of all, however, was his unmistakable passion for his subject, a wellspring of energy and inventiveness. As columnist for the *Birmingham Post* for twenty-five years, Chris produced an incredible oeuvre of entertaining, informative writing on subjects as wide-ranging as historical factory closures and Ancient Greek dentistry. At

the same time he authored a substantial corpus of academic publications, including the very successful *A History of Birmingham* (1993), which has never since been out of print and prompted the writing of further *Histories* of Wolverhampton (1998) and Lichfield (2002). His book on the history of housing in the West Midlands, however, is often considered his best work. *Living Back to Back: The History of a Court and its People* (2005) magnified in discomfiting detail the horrors of life in the slums, yet also outlined the trials, hopes and experiences of the ordinary people who lived there with a thoughtful, perceptive and never patronising pen.

Promoted to Reader in Public History in 2012, he became recognised as the definitive expert on the heritage of the West Midlands, a prominent member of both the academic and local communities and an adept at bridging the all-too-common divide between the two. While he organised international conferences on the careers of John Bright and Joseph Chamberlain, for example, he also ran extra-mural courses on local history at the Central Library and became actively involved in local historical and restoration projects. Over a long career, Chris helped design galleries for the Birmingham Museum and the Thinktank Science Museum, carried out research for innumerable National Trust projects, advised Flatpack Film Festival on the history of Odeon cinemas in the area and worked with community museums to host literary bus tours and ghost walks all over the city. As a historical consultant on the hit TV series *Peaky Blinders* in 2012, he delighted in taking enormous care over the costumes and settings of the characters, from Churchill to the *Blinders* themselves. In 2004, meanwhile, his team won the BBC's *Restoration* competition, and secured funding to rescue the endangered Old Grammar School and Saracen's Head in Kings Norton. From printed word to screen and down to physical brick, therefore, Chris perhaps did more than anyone else to present and preserve the history of his local area, and was rightly named one of the region's 'living geniuses' by ITV Central.

Chris died aged 61 on 1 October 2015, following a battle with cancer. He is survived by his wife Fiona.

**CAESAR VOÛTE** (1979) came to King's as a mature student to study Mathematics. Caesar (later known as Tom) was born in Utrecht on 17 April 1949, the eldest of two children of Caesar Voûte and Cornelia de Neef. Having trained and qualified as a cabinet maker, he was conscripted into National Service in 1969–70, where he met Elizabeth Last, who was teaching with the British Army in Munster.

Caesar remained in Germany after completing his service and worked as a church organ maker and repairer, moving to the UK in 1972 on his marriage to Elizabeth in October of that year. Whilst living in Great Yarmouth, and later Lowestoft, he completed his O and A levels and Open University Mathematics, as well as teaching Dutch in evening classes. He then worked as a woodwork technician at Lowestoft College of Further Education, whilst enjoying family life, his sons James and Nicholas born in 1975 and 1977. During his four years at King's, Caesar lived in College residences, returning to the family home on alternate weekends and holidays. He enjoyed the best of academic and social life in Cambridge and loved the city's architecture especially.

In 1986 the family moved to Purley, Surrey, where Caesar began working for Westminster Council, later moving to work for local government with the Corporation of London as their Recycling and Waste Officer. He changed his name by deed poll in 1999, becoming Tom Voûte. After retirement in 2000, Tom took up the piano again (he was self-taught). He also enjoyed singing and belonged to various choirs in London.

Tom was always interested in languages. As well as speaking his native Dutch, he was fluent in German, spoke a little French and Romanian, and later took lessons in Yiddish, which he spoke extremely well. He spent some happy times speaking with the older generation of Jewish people in east London, and was an active member of the Green Party, standing for local election for a number of years. Until 2015, he was the Green Party local treasurer for Croydon South, and a London Federation of Green Parties representative.

Another of Tom's passions was dancing. In 2003, he and Elizabeth took up Argentine tango at which they became highly proficient due to Tom's

musicality. They shared many enjoyable times at various tango venues in London, and also holidays dancing at clubs in Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Antwerp. He had a great interest in history, culture, literature and art, and had an infectious sense of humour, with a ready laugh and a keen wit.

Tom died peacefully on 19 June 2015, after complications relating to bowel cancer. He was a man of exceptional intelligence, integrity and wisdom, with a strong passion for the many causes he championed. He will be remembered for his enormously kind and generous nature, his love of his family, and his great willingness to help others less fortunate than himself. He is deeply missed by his close and extended family and by all those privileged enough to call him a friend.

(We are grateful to Elizabeth Voûte for this obituary of her husband.)

**DR KENNETH ALEXANDER ARMITAGE WRAY** (1938) brother of JMW (1944) was a well-known and popular GP who devoted over forty years to general practice in Reading. Ken's father, a staunch Methodist who played the organ at the local church and was a science master at Diss School, had ambitions for his two sons. To this end, Ken was entered for and won a scholarship to Gresham's School – an event, he often told his family, which was to define the rest of his life. He made the most of his opportunities at Gresham's and it was on the cricket pitches at school that his lifelong passion for that game was established.

It was imperative, given his family's limited finances, that if he wished to continue his academic studies beyond Gresham's he needed to win further scholarships – which he duly did. In 1938 Ken arrived at King's to read Natural Sciences and become captain of the cricket and hockey teams as well as enjoying the lively student social life that Cambridge offered.

However, the war made him rethink his career and he changed to Medicine, joining the London Hospital Medical College after Cambridge. During this period, amid the bombs and fire fighting in the East End of London,

romance blossomed and Ken married Marjorie Loy on 30 December 1946. He then volunteered for the RAF, and as a Squadron Leader he spent two years at Northallerton RAF Hospital, where their daughter Elizabeth was born. It was in Yorkshire during this period that Ken's prowess with a cricket bat was noted. Margaret was born in 1948 and the family relocated to Reading, where Ken spent the rest of his career at Western Elms surgery, retiring as Senior Partner in 1984. Another daughter, Helen, was born in 1954, completing his happy family. After his retirement, Ken continued to be active as a Medical Assessor for the NHS, Medical Referee for Reading Crematorium and Medical Assistant at the Royal Berkshire Hospital. He loved his work and was a great believer in keeping active and engaged with the world – so at 65, he began a second career as a lecturer on 'Health and Retirement', continuing for the next twenty years. He was also an enthusiastic member of the University of the Third Age, becoming Chairman of the Reading branch and organising the play and reading group.

Ken's personal life was happy and he was devoted to Marjorie and relied on her steadfastness and practical nature, as he himself was unable to boil an egg, bang a nail in or make a cup of tea. He enjoyed his family and took quiet pleasure in all their achievements and relished family gatherings, full of stories, anecdotes and laughter. He loved all cultural activities, visiting art galleries, cinemas and theatres and imbuing his children with the same enthusiasm for these life-enhancing pursuits.

Ken died on 10 September 2015, leaving Marjorie, his devoted wife of sixty-eight years, three daughters, seven grandchildren and eleven great-grandchildren.

(Our thanks to Ken's family for this obituary.)

**IAN RICHMOND WYLIE** (1942) wanted a career in agriculture. His father, however, was determined that he should finish his education at Cambridge. After a successful interview with the Tutor, Donald Beves, Ian was awarded a place at King's when he was 17 to study Agriculture and Estate Management.

Having been in the Latin and Modern Languages stream at Felsted School, he had been advised that some knowledge of physics and chemistry would be needed for studies of soil science and food chemistry. This resulted in urgent cramming prior to his entry in 1942. His neighbour in Peas Hill Hostel was Brian Beves, cousin of Donald, with whom he remained friends until Brian's death in 2002. An Australian agricultural Kingsman, John Noble, became another friend, the pair of them agreeing to sign up together for the Regular Army in 1943 after they had satisfied their Part I Examiners.

After basic training, Ian was commissioned in the Armoured Car Regiment of the King's Dragoon Guards and saw active service in Italy, Greece, Palestine, Lebanon and Syria, before becoming a captain and adjutant of his regiment in the aftermath of the war, for which he was awarded the Commander in Chief's Commendation. Demobbed in 1947, he was allowed to return to King's for a final year, compressing two years into one and graduating in 1948. Three weeks later he married Audrey Harris, a nurse who had cared for him in a hospital in Athens as he recovered from a rabid dog bite. They set up home and family life in a tied cottage in Essex, where Ian became manager of a five-hundred acre mixed farm for two years. Ian became an assistant reporter on *Farmer and Stockbreeder* for two years, before being offered a partnership in the leading firm of pedigree livestock auctioneers, Harry Hobson & Co. For the next fifteen years, Ian was a familiar figure on the rostrum of livestock markets throughout the UK – very tall and thin, with a commanding bass voice and a quick eye for any 'dealers' ring'. Always immaculately dressed and courteous in approach, his gentle Scottish burr and twinkling eye belied an underlying toughness necessary in farming in the 1960s.

When Foot and Mouth hit the industry in 1967, Ian moved again to set up a firm exporting pedigree livestock. As emerging countries sought to strengthen their domestic herds, he identified a need for the best pedigree strains of bulls and boars to mix with native breeds overseas in Africa, Italy and the Americas. But after the family had grown up and left home, he and Audrey tired of the nomadic life and settled in London, joining a Lloyd's Insurance underwriting agency where he worked until his retirement to

his beloved Kirkcubrightshire in 1990. However with Audrey's health declining they moved finally to South Perrott in Dorset, where Audrey died in 2002 after fifty-four years of marriage.

Ian continued, surrounded by good friends, until he found a new love, Di Coote, sharing his last years with her, as his health declined. A pillar of the community, he could always be relied on to lead the charity auctions and address the haggis on Burns Night, sharing his considerable culinary skills and taste for wine or a wee dram.

Ian died on 20 March 2014 in Dorchester. He is survived by his children, Jane, Ki and Sue, and his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

**DR PATRICK LUKE ZENTLER-MUNRO** (1966) was a physician specialising in gastroenterology who was known for his compassion and charity. Attending King's in the heady flower power days of the 1960s, he was the energy at the heart of a wide circle of friends, a respected member of the College and an imposing presence with his beard, dark eyebrows and half-lilting, half-booming voice. Yet it was only later in life, battling cancer, that he discovered a motto which had perhaps long described him: 'Don't look back. Be here. Be now.'

Patrick was born on 19 May 1948 in London, and attended William Ellis School in Camden. Coming to King's in 1966 to study Medical Science, he became popular among his peers, being elected first as a member then as President of the famous Chetwynd Society, where dons and students of all political hues would meet to drink and talk in the evenings. He was musically gifted and played the organ in Chapel from time to time, skills he put to good use in later years while running a successful musical ensemble in Scotland. Although always typically self-deprecating about his academic abilities, Patrick graduated from the Natural Sciences Tripos with a Lower Second in 1969, and went on to receive his professional medical qualification in 1972, achieving his MD in 1985.

Starting work as a hospital physician, Patrick worked as a Senior Registrar at St George's Hospital Medical School in London, and began to specialise in gastroenterology. In 1987, he was appointed as consultant physician at Raigmore Hospital in Inverness, working at the same time as an Honorary Senior Lecturer at the University of Aberdeen. Throughout his career, he was known as a diligent and caring doctor and a devoted friend, also lobbying for the rights of patients to assisted death. Hard-working and involved in the wider medical profession, he served as Deputy Editor and member of the Editorial Board for the *Drug and Therapeutics Bulletin* in the 1980s, and published several papers and chapters on fat absorption and cystic fibrosis. In 1975 he became a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and in 1989 was elected a Fellow of the Edinburgh branch.

Patrick was diagnosed with a rare form of adrenal cancer in early 2008, a diagnosis that came as a total and destabilising surprise. Struggling with depression and the effects of chemotherapy, he found relief in a creative writing group held by his place of treatment, the Maggie's Cancer Caring Centre in Inverness. At the first meeting, he recalled, the leader Margot Henderson produced a handful of liquorice sweets, evoking many childhood memories and eventually inspiring the title of Patrick's published poetry collection, *Dolly Mixture and Other Poems* (2011). Although he was humble about his talents as a writer, the poems in *Dolly Mixture* were wistful and beautiful, tinged with sadness but also with love.

In his later years, Patrick and his wife Gloria (whom he married in 1980) moved to Oxfordshire to be closer to their two children in London. He continued to be an active supporter of charity, holding an Open Gardens event in the summer of 2012 that raised £1000 in aid of Maggie's, and devoting the proceeds of his book of poems jointly towards Maggie's and another charity, For the Right Reasons, which works with drug and alcohol addiction. He still found solace in writing, and occupied his time working on publishing his diaries.

Patrick died on 22 March 2016.



## Deaths of King's members in 2015–16

We have heard of the deaths of the following Non-Resident Members. If you have any information that would help in the compilation of their obituaries, we would be grateful if you would send it to the Obituarist's Assistant at the College. We would also appreciate notification of deaths being sent to [kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk). Thank you.

- Travis Martin ADAMS (1955)  
The Rev Professor James ANDERSON (1957)  
Peter ATKINSON (1950)  
Brigadier Michael Stewart BAYLEY (1942)  
Timothy George BEYNON (1958)  
Robin Godfrey BOOTH (1961)  
James Michael BUTTIMER (1943)  
John Grant CAMERON (1943)  
Dr Willard CATES (1964)  
Ian George COGHILL (1953)  
Professor John Robert COLBOURNE (1956)  
Graham James CONNELL (1956)  
William Aitken DRYSDALE (1952)  
Helen Rebecca EDWARDS (1988)  
Dr David Walter ERBACH (1972)  
William Brian EVANS (1945)  
Edward GILLOTT (1942)  
Captain Gordon Shafto HEDLEY (1944)  
Juan Eduardo HERRERA (1963)  
Professor George Romaine HERVEY (1942)  
William G HODGKINSON (1944)  
His Honour John HULL QC (1950)  
Colin JACKSON (1967)  
Professor Pierre Andre LALIVE D'EPINAY (1948)  
Professor Paolo Luigi Demetrio LEON (1959)  
Keith David LOUIS (1955)

James MATHIESON (1938)  
Dr Thomas Robert Riddle McDONALD (1951)  
Dr John Frewen MOOR (1945)  
Joseph Patrick MULLARKEY (1950)  
Professor Peter NAUR (1950)  
Hector Mapelo Tyosi NJOKWENI (1969)  
Harold PERERA (1935)  
Dr Kenneth Ernest PLEDGER (1960)  
Richard John POPPLEWELL LVO (1955)  
Dimitrios Constantine RALLIS (1958)  
Michael Philip RAMSBOTHAM (1938)  
Dr Clive Andrew RAMSDEN (1969)  
David RANKIN (1960)  
Dr Anthony John REST (1968)  
William Colin Gordon ROSS-MUNRO QC (1945)  
David Henry ST VINCENT (1996)  
Peter Marsh STANFORD (1949)  
Ronald Ross STRATTON (1949)  
Nicholas Adam TATTON-BROWN (1958)  
Professor Alfred TRAVERSE (1946)  
Dr Michael Edwin TREVETT (1948)  
Dr Robert George TURNER (1938)  
Peter Richard WELHAM (1973)  
Robert Marcus John WELLS (1955)  
James Lyndall WHITBY (1943)  
David Owen WILLIAMS (1960)  
Professor Alison WINTER (1988)  
Dr Stanley WONG (1969)

Our warm thanks to Obituarist Libby Ahluwalia, to her Assistant Obituarist Jo Davidson and to the student obituarists Matilda Greig and Reuben Shiels.





# Information for Non-Resident Members

King's takes great pleasure in welcoming Non-Resident Members (NRMs) who are visiting the College. When visiting, please bring your Non-Resident Member card with you for identification purposes, and please be prepared to show it to a Visitor Guide or a Porter if requested. If you do not have a card, the Development Office (email: [kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0)1223 331313) will be pleased to issue one.

Non-Resident Members and up to two guests are welcome to visit the College and Chapel free of charge when open to the public.

## **Address / Achievements**

Please let the Development Office know of any change of details (address/phone/email/employment) so that they can keep you up-to-date with College news and events. You may also wish to inform them of any achievements or awards to include in the next Annual Report.

Email: [kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:kingsonline@kings.cam.ac.uk)

## **Accommodation**

Ten single, twin and double rooms with ensuite facilities are available for booking by NRMs. We regret that rooms can be booked for guests only if they are accompanied by you, and that children cannot be accommodated. You may book up to two rooms for a maximum of three consecutive nights. Please note that guest rooms are in considerable demand; booking in advance is not essential, but is strongly recommended.

To book, email: [guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:guestrooms@kings.cam.ac.uk) or if your request is immediate (e.g. over a weekend), please contact the Porters' Lodge on +44 (0)1223 331100. Rooms must be cancelled at least 24 hours in advance or the full fee will be charged. On arrival, please collect your room key from the

Porters' Lodge at any time after 1 pm and also pay there on arrival. Checkout time is 9.30 am. Breakfast is not included in the room rate.

Breakfast in Hall is available during Full Term, Mondays to Fridays inclusive from 8.00 am until 9.15 am and brunch is available in Hall on Saturday and Sunday from 11.00 am to 1.30 pm. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

### **Booking College punts**

Punts cannot be pre-booked. If you require use of a punt, please attend the Porters' Lodge at the time you would like to use one. Turnaround is reasonably fast even at the busiest periods, so you should not expect to wait very long for a free punt if one is not immediately available. Punts cost £8 per hour. Please see the College intranet (under 'For everyone' and 'Sports and punting') for punting regulations.

### **Chapel Services**

Non-Resident Members attending normal Chapel services may bring two guests, sit in the College stalls and queue for admission in the College queue, usually in front of the Gibbs Building. We regret that we cannot normally allow children to sit in the College stalls. For some services tickets are issued and different seating rules will apply. If in doubt, or hoping to bring more guests, NRMs should contact the Dean's Verger (tel: +44 (0)1223 746506 or email: DeanVerger@kings.cam.ac.uk) well in advance. In any case, the Dean and Chaplain are always glad to know when NRMs will be attending and to have the opportunity to greet them on arrival or departure.

### **Advent Carol Service**

NRMs may apply each year for a maximum of two tickets for the Procession for Advent. Please email: deans-pa@kings.cam.ac.uk.

### **Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols**

There are no tickets for NRMs for this service on Christmas Eve.

### **Holding private functions**

Several rooms are available for private bookings. For further information please contact the Catering Office (email: entertain@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331410). Reservations should be made as far ahead as possible.

### **Purchasing wine**

The Pantry has an excellent wine list available to NRMs throughout the year. It also has two sales, in the summer and at Christmas, as well as occasional other offers. All relevant wine lists are sent out by email. If you wish to receive these lists, please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 748947). Lists are also posted on the King's Members website.

### **Use of the Library and Archive Centre**

If you wish to use the Library, please contact the College Librarian, James Clements (email: james.clements@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331252). For use of the Archive Centre, please contact the Archivist, Patricia McGuire (email: archivist@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 331444).

### **Use of the Senior Combination Room (SCR)**

Non-Resident Members returning to the College may make occasional use of the SCR. Please inform the Butler, Mark Smith (email: mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk or tel: +44 (0)1223 748947), or Pantry staff (tel: +44 (0)1223 331341) upon arrival.

### **Use of King's Servery and Coffee Shop**

You may use these at any time. You will need your Non-Resident Member card; please pay in cash at the till.

## **SENIOR MEMBERS**

Senior Non-Resident Members of the College are defined by Ordinance as those who have:

a) been admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy by the University; or

- b) been admitted to the degree of Master of Arts by the University, provided that a period of at least six years and a term has elapsed since their matriculation; or
- c) been admitted to the degree of Master of Science, Master of Letters or Master of Philosophy by the University, provided that a period of at least two years and a term has elapsed since admission to that degree;

AND

d) are not *in statu pupillari* in the University of Cambridge.

### Lawns

Senior Non-Resident Members are entitled to walk across the College lawns accompanied by any family and friends. Please introduce yourself to a Porter beforehand.

### High Table

Senior Non-Resident Members may take up to six High Table dinners in each academical year; these dinners are free of charge.

- All bookings are at the discretion of the Vice-Provost, and the number of Senior Non-Resident Members dining at High Table is limited to six on any one evening.
- If fewer than two Fellows have signed in for dinner, High Table may not take place. We will endeavour to give you advance warning to make alternative plans.
- Dinners may be taken on Tuesday to Friday during Term. High Table dinner is also usually available on four Saturdays during Full Term; please enquire of the Butler, Mark Smith (email: [mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:mark.smith@kings.cam.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0)1223 748947) or the Vice-Provost's PA (email: [jenny.malpass@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:jenny.malpass@kings.cam.ac.uk) or tel: +44 (0)1223 331332) should you intend to dine on a Saturday.
- A Senior Non-Resident Member may bring one guest; the cost is £43 on Tuesdays and Thursdays during Full Term, which are Wine Nights (when diners combine for further refreshment in the Wine Room following

dinner), and £35 on other nights. Please pay the Butler (see above) before the dinner.

- You may book only for yourself and one guest. Please contact the Butler (see above) at the latest by 1 pm on the day before you wish to dine, though booking further in advance is recommended. Please email: [hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk](mailto:hightable@kings.cam.ac.uk).
- At High Table, Senior Non-Resident Members are guests of the Fellowship. If you would like to dine with a larger group than can be accommodated at High Table (see above), please book one of the Saltmarsh Rooms through the Catering Department.
- High Table dinner is served at 7.30 pm. Please assemble in the Senior Combination Room (SCR) at 7.15 pm and help yourself to a glass of wine. Please introduce yourself (and any guest) to the Provost, Vice-Provost or presiding Fellow. No charge is made for wine taken before, during, or after dinner.

### Additional University of Cambridge Alumni Benefits

Cambridge alumni can access the JSTOR digital library of academic journals, free of charge. Please go to: [www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits/jstor](http://www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits/jstor).

The CAMCard is issued free to all alumni who have matriculated and studied at Cambridge. Benefits include membership of the University Centre and discounts at Cambridge hotels and select retailers.

To view all University alumni benefits, including the Cambridge Alumni Travel Programme, please go to: [www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits](http://www.alumni.cam.ac.uk/benefits).

Please note that all this information is also published on [www.kingsmembers.org](http://www.kingsmembers.org), along with up-to-date information about opening times.

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Cambridge



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